



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LXVIII, No. 5

MAY, 1934

WHOLE NUMBER 491

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Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

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Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00, or Two Years for \$3.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of
March 3, 1879.



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Formal Opening of the 43rd Continental Congress in Constitution Hall on Monday Evening, April 16, 1934



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The 43rd Continental Congress

A DRENCHING rain outside did not dampen the ardor of the 4,000 Daughters of the American Revolution who gathered inside beautiful Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday morning, April 16, 1934, for the first session of the 43d Continental Congress. And following the opening exercises they listened with absorbed attention to the fine, patriotic address of their President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna.

In no uncertain terms Mrs. Magna affirmed her belief in patriotic education as the Nation's front line of defense; she warned of an unprecedented disregard for law and unqualifiedly declared for adequate preparedness on land and sea and in the air. Her address, carried over a nation-wide hook-up, follows in full:

It is my proud and happy privilege to welcome you to cherry blossom time in the nation's capital, to your own Congress held in your artistic and cultural National Chapter House, and to greet all those from coast to coast who are listening in. You are symbolic of an eternal spiritual light—womanhood—the mothers of men—the creators as well as the preservers of history—the wielders of power—the moulders of thought—the promoters of good influences.

Last year I called on you for Courage. This year my hope for you is Faith—faith in yourselves, faith in your own Society and its growth,

and faith in your own government and your own country. Faith can perform miracles even as it can move mountains, for faith is light. I urge you to be enlightened—be informed, awake and aware of this day in which we live and are playing such vital roles. Only by enlightenment can we progress. Through the various reports you will hear of specific accomplishments. At this time it is my desire to transmit to you the inspiration of your own Society.

This week holds the anniversary of Lexington and Concord. Every school child has thrilled to the words of the poet—the dauntless, courageous, determined Paul Revere. An American youth riding with a message! Washington was only a boy of twenty-two when he won his Fort Necessity.

The quiet village green invites the visitor to relive the scene—to visit the old houses and review the relics of a momentous crisis. Minute men—great in history—quick of action and trigger, mentally aware of the immediate needs of their time. Just so, we need to be minute women today. Fearless—propelled by convictions—urged to do things—because we know we are right. The “one if by land and two if by sea” are well known on the poet's page. Those signal lights were of just as much importance and just as efficacious then as is a modern S. O. S. call today. The exigencies of each age and time calls its leaders, and its youth. History is the echo of their deeds and words.

I emphasize light because we must have it to live. The founders of this Society possessed it; that inner glow which warmed the desire to create, to build, to vision clear for the tomorrows. So, women started this Society and organized it. What a gallant band they were, full of vision and courage and faith in themselves that they would succeed. To them our Society has dedicated an enduring monument and surrounded it with evergreens. Only yesterday, as part of our annual Memorial Service, I laid tributes of respect and loyalty at its feet. We owe them a daily sense of gratitude for having seen a light, followed it and given us the privileges,

opportunities and responsibilities we are assembled to enjoy. Such a monument is their torch for us to see, to hold fast to fundamentals, to cherish ideals, and respect the past, but let the light of progress lead us—not blind us.

The world is fed up with negative viewpoints and protesting attitudes. It is time we the people decided to think straight, calmly and with a common sense, everyday viewpoint. If banquet speeches contained inspiration and hope, rather than pessimistic attitudes, hopeless discouragement and despair, much more could be accomplished. I believe in the faith of our forefathers, the hope of improvement and the charity of human kindness. These form a daily religion necessary to a betterment of conditions. I cannot preach or tolerate a doctrine of hate or jealousy, or discouragement. Rather, as a leader, I give you the promise that is Christ's teaching, of hills for uplift, of eternal verities, of great and abiding faith, if only you truly believe.

As I have flown from state to state I have been impressed with the development of this country. Flying over the Oregon Trail means progress today, but I venture to say that those early pioneers considered they were essentially progressive when they trekked across the broad expanses of the West. Development of countries from the days of Columbus have been a forward march of progress and growth, never on a merry-go-round. Time is the essence and by mastering it we do more than save it, we prolong our own lives. We do not fly to beat time, but to master it that we may accomplish more.

We hear much concerning youth spoken of in a derogatory sense. I refuse to accept any sinister imputation in the use of the term "youth." If certain youth movements in other countries are not held in favor, we have, in every community in America, a definite work for the common good at home. During my recent swing through the Middle West and the far West, it was my happy privilege to give the convocation speech at the college in Eugene, Oregon, only the second woman to do so, the first having been the Honorable Ruth Bryan Owen. It was also my privilege to address the newly formed student D. A. R. chapter which has become a definite campus activity at the University of Oregon. These are two outstanding examples of practical D. A. R. work which I consider of inestimable value and to which we may point with pride. As I stood on those platforms and looked into those alert, intelligent faces, I was uplifted with the splendid promise which lies in these young people. They are our citizens of tomorrow, and as we deal with them, so do we deal with our country. I repeat, we must ally ourselves with our American youth.

If we are to continue as an organization, we must attract the young people and keep step with the march of events. We cannot hope to attract the young women leaving school, if we do not offer them a program which has in it hope and enthusiasm and a belief in the eternal truths. We must inform ourselves on the momentous issues of our time, strip off the non-essentials, and offer them a program of constructive thought and

American ideals. Our Society has a well defined mission if we are to be counsellors and guides of youth which is destined to be the citizen of tomorrow. Your membership in this Society is your inherited right, therefore your responsibility is to them the greater.

I believe in the youth of today as fine, sane and splendid, as youth has ever been, as history relates down through the ages.

Of late it has become the fashion with many older public speakers to decry youth. Have they so soon forgotten? The eternal bridge between the older and younger generations can be spanned by patience, tolerance, and understanding on both sides. We are all students, and adult education is doing much to lessen this gap. What type of older generation will develop from today's young people is a constant challenge to us all. Our pledge to preserve the past can only be kept if we do our individual best, with honest convictions for the immediate present.

Wherever we have D. A. R. chapters of adults, there should be chapters of young men and women—programs, bright and entertaining, full of hope, promise and vision, with the main objective constructive character building.

Negative thoughts, protesting attitudes, and adverse criticism will never build up or teach a growing citizenry. Youth looks to us for understanding. May they never find us wanting. We should accept the challenge of our forefathers and foremothers to teach, to build, to educate, and to understand a growing America.

The Constitution of the United States calls for the common defense, and as we are dedicated to this, and advocates of it, ours is a rare opportunity, as patriots, to sponsor its practical application in the schools for patriotic training through definite education, which is far more effective for the good of the country than countless speeches.

As an educational society we must concern ourselves deeply and seriously as a patriotic duty with the question of too drastic economy in public school education.

Education is America's main industry; and patriotic education is the front line of our national defense. We curtail common school education to the nation's peril; nor can school days be postponed. It must begin in the formative years. To imperil our educational system is courting disaster, if this country is to endure. Many nations with astute foresightedness are teaching youth the ideas they wish promoted. Should we do less? America must look to her coming generations if American ideas, ideals, fundamentals and our Constitutional form of Government is to remain intact.

If the coming generation has more leisure time, the schools and libraries must expand to meet the need. Certainly at no time in the history of our Republic has a sound teaching been more necessary than in the present precarious period. Through our educational advantages we believe ourselves prepared to govern ourselves. We must see to it that those who come after us have even better educational facilities. Men and women

should give thoughtful study to this serious situation.

We have been tried by difficult times. Our necessity demands that we fortify ourselves by sane thinking, sane action and common sense. The pendulum of activities has been swinging to superlatives. But common sense attitudes and language are to be desired. The sooner the trend of the times settles into equilibrium, the better. Much depends on the mental attitude of the individual.

With the return to sanity must come the determination to inform ourselves. We are shocked and terrified at crime conditions. But what do we do about them? If we are to be constructive, patriotic citizens, the time has come for thoughtful action on the part of all. We must learn to care what happens to the country. If lawlessness prevails it is our duty to stop it. Sane thinking must supplant complacent ignorance.

It is time to stop and think in deadly earnest, to consider the problems of the day, to launch a campaign to the finish against crime, to pass laws safeguarding the country against those who would destroy it and make even the mention of such ideas subject to punishment. Washington gave us America to have and to hold. We dare not place her in jeopardy.

To be true to our forebears, we must be practical patriots. Each in their time met progress—and the changes in their respective eras with determination, courage and understanding. We need more of these qualities. Above all we need more of the faith which they had in our own country.

In these days fraught with anxieties and changes, talk America up, not down. Avoid adverse criticism. Think straight, and with affirmative convictions. It takes no longer for an affirmative thought than for a negative. Therefore, adopt the former. History records definite changes in life from the days of Jamestown and Plymouth to the Revolution, from then to the Civil War, on to the present day. Each period brought its cataclysm, its arguments, and its changed mental attitudes. Each epoch was met and overcome. Each produced leaders and out of the suffering and hardships was born a new era and a new day.

Do not be afraid to meet the dawn which will come. Because our ancestors and our heroes met the issues which confronted them in spite of suffering and hardships, we have our nation and our societies. Because of them we have dedicated monuments and shrines.

But immediate necessity demands more of us than mute testimonials of other lives and other times. Progress challenges us to be active participants in this historical present.

Public speeches, platform orators and documents constantly urge that some action be taken against this and that. After declamations of negatives and protests we are urged to write "whereases," "therefores," and "let us resolve." So be it! But, the method is ineffectual! Only through teaching, through proper instruction, edu-

cation and guidance can results be obtained. All the oratory and pigeon-hole resolutions lying dusty on forgotten shelves will never cure the existing ills. Indigestion pains cannot be cured by looking at tablets in a bottle on the shelf. The cure lies within, and the trouble itself must be properly diagnosed, and curative processes employed if the pains are to cease. The mental attitude of the patient must be adjusted as well as the physical.

The D. A. R. has been a force and power for good for forty-three years, through the loyalty of its members, who give their services without financial remuneration. This is indicative of the loyalty of women and the stability of the Society. I point with pardonable pride to the fact that in spite of financial conditions the past two years, we have at all times been able to keep on the right side of the ledger, and in addition have, since last April, paid off \$177,400 on the debt on Constitution Hall, saving \$6,850 in interest. Also, at the last three meetings of the National Board of Management, we have taken in more members than at any of the three corresponding meetings last year, and at the December Board Meeting we had more reinstatements than at a corresponding meeting in the last ten years.

These are prideful accomplishments and are largely due to the untiring services not only of your national officers, whose only compensation is loyal service, but to the clerical force in the respective offices. The Society is in a good, healthy condition.

As a former National Officer, I visited every state in the Union in the interests of the D. A. R., and since assuming office as President General, two years ago, I have again visited all but six of the states at regular State Conferences, carrying your message to countless communities, clubs, societies, colleges and schools. Last week I flew back from Wyoming, having visited fifteen states in six weeks, delivering sometimes as many as four talks a day, and giving fourteen broadcasts.

I am enthusiastic about our Student Chapters as part of campus activities—young people are eager and willing to join our ranks and carry on our work when they understand us. Having now flown over every state in the Union, and using flying as an everyday occurrence, I believe it to be a contributing factor in dissolving sectionalism in this country.

We have seen the automobile level the hills and draw remote places into a close-up, and now as flying becomes commonplace, each group of states will have a better understanding and more tolerant view each of the other.

Our air defense must be second to none. The airplane will mean that we will soon be in very truth a more United States of America.

What are my policies? I stand pledged to the continuance of the Daughters of the American Revolution as organized by the founders, and adherence to our own Constitution and By-Laws, as well as our resolutions, and carrying out my oath of office which is my responsibility and trust. I crave the stability and continued growth of the

Society, a re-dedication to Home, Country and God, the preservation of the Constitution of these United States and of America. I firmly believe in adequate national preparedness on land, sea, and air, and the many ramifications of national security against crime, subversive forces, intrigue and exploitations. I admit to enthusiasm, but I avoid hysteria.

It is significant that out of a depression storm people have turned to simple every-day truths. Millions have laughed and cried at the story of "Little Women," "Alice in Wonderland," whose philosophy about Time is pertinent, "Seth Parker" and "Three Little Pigs." Therein lies a splendid national defense lesson. The straw house was a failure. The wolf could and did demolish by a breath the very foundations and structures of insecure and improperly built houses, all but the brick house which the third little pig builded for security. His defense was sure and his protection positive against the wolves of invasion. They force us to have eyes the better to see, and ears the better to hear. It is our bounden duty to do so; to be awake and aware of all destructive forces which would overthrow our form of government. Our nation must be kept wolf and termite proof lest parasites sap our strength and destroy us. By virtue of the authority vested in our Society through its charter received from the United States Government as an educational organization, it is pre-eminently fitted to stand four square for an educational program essentially patriotic. It is concerned with the proper training of young and old alike in the principles of good citizenship.

The strength of our Society lies in the fact that we are non-partisan and non-political. Any deviation from this position weakens our force, changes our character and is against the tenets of our procedure. Absolute adherence to them is at once the defense of our Society as a national group and our protection from exploitation through entangling alliances. As strongly as we advocate support of and adherence to the Constitution of the United States, just so firmly should we, as a society, adhere to our own work under our own title. The former our forefathers framed, the latter our founders adopted. Only by following this procedure can we keep our Society true to its founders and its own ideals.

If such societies as ours are to endure, this program is absolute. Ships that are bound for uncharted sea weigh anchors, but never drag them. To drag them is to impede progress, and progress we must have in every phase of life or else die of stagnation and lack of vision. Without vision the people perish. Just so with nations and societies.

I beg you will see the light of future promise, for a bigger and better Society. My constant care has been to keep the Daughters of the American Revolution as the Founders organized it to be, to adhere to fundamentals and past history, but to keep it free from entangling alliances, the prey of propaganda and political influences, even as Washington warned in his Farewell Address.

When our ancestors, upon whose service our Society is founded, broke with the Mother Coun-

try and wrought a political and social change, to the world of that day, they shattered all the traditions of the past and established a new order of society. As we review history from the safe perspective of more than a century and a half, we recognize that even in the establishment of what was considered an entirely new order of society, they laid the foundations of our Republic on the basic principles of the civilization that was theirs. Into the charters of the several states went the essentials of the charters of the colonies, while the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution rested upon the rockribbed foundation of the English Constitution, and their common heritage of the basic principles of English jurisprudence.

For more than a decade, we as a nation have been slowly losing our hold on the safe moorings of law and order, which is the keystone of the national life of any country. There has grown up among us an unprecedented disregard for the law of the land, crime and corruption have been dominant. This condition has been of gradual growth; such condition could not reach the proportion it has overnight. It has been the logical result of habitual disregard for laws and regulations. The flouting of any rule or traffic regulation is in itself a small thing, but the continued disregard of laws made and provided for the safe conduct of civic life has created a habit of mind which has made the kidnapper and racketeer possible.

Terrible crimes which have caused the nation to bow its head in shame and sorrow have awakened public opinion to the conditions which confront us. Congress and the several state legislatures have passed and are considering stringent laws to meet the situation. According to the announcement in the press, the President of the United States will lend his support to these measures. The Attorney General and the Department of Justice will direct the campaign against organized crime. But this is not enough. Adequate laws may be enacted; the President, the Attorney General, and the Department of Justice may use all their influence to enforce the laws for the suppression of crime, but in the last analysis, enforcement of law is up to you and me—to every citizen.

We must ourselves create an attitude of observance of law. We must not shirk our duties as citizens. Jury duty is not necessarily sought but is essential. We must do our duty at the ballot box that fearless and upright officials may be elected to administer the law. Then having elected them, we must give them our support and not leave them to the tender mercies of corrupt politicians.

The whole subject of naturalization needs our attention directed toward educational requirements.

A good citizen is not necessarily an individual who has been forced to become one through financial or legal conditions. Upon each community falls the responsibility that proper training for citizenship should be made available. Proper history, the study of government and our civic responsibilities will help to build an intelligent

citizenry which through enlightenment will be loyal and of stronger character. To support our Democracy successfully we need a healthy viewpoint, based on instruction. America should be made up of citizens who know not only their privileges, but their responsibilities. The stabilization of the nation will not come through those who become citizens solely for profit.

The right to vote is a privilege which should be guarded.

Biased statements and fanatical ideas must not be fostered. We need as never before balanced judgments, sane thoughts, and above all, common sense.

Oh, women, I beseech you, do not be mentally confused but intelligently awake. Be wise enough to see the difference between tradition and habit. Cherish one as precious—avoid the other as stagnation.

Within a few years we have passed from an adagio age into one that can only be described as furioso. Each day brings perplexing problems with its train of conflicting thoughts and solutions. In this dizzy whirl it is most difficult to obtain a mental bearing. It is easy indeed to accept ideas which are handed out in wholesale form.

Original thinking, really constructive, is a mental labor, but needs exercising lest one's brain lose its pliability, disappears and becomes rigid. Through disuse, this may force ideas to snap and break off. Mass production and massed thoughts are both productive and dangerous trends unless controlled and anything which will stimulate and encourage individual, original and constructive thought from prejudice will prove an outstanding contribution to our age. I urge you to be true to your own best convictions, nor be swayed from honest thoughts and the courage to voice them, by those who would permeate your every activity through propaganda.

Each individual is of great importance in his or her community. Not all can be leaders, not all designated for distinction, but each by being faithful to the responsibilities and duties of each day can take just pride in work well done—good undergraduate work, as well as graduate activities are of priceless value to America.

Our modern Necessity and Valley Forge will find American character equal in the end. You and I, with our hands on our hearts and in salutation to the Stars and Stripes, will beat in tune, in step, and forward march for the furtherance of all the aims, objects, ideals, and visions of the men and women of a yesteryear, who gave us America to have and to hold.

The cry of the hour is for red-blooded Americans who will live day by day for their own country—nor be lured away from the principles as laid down in our own Constitution—for the furtherance of all that our Flag stands for—in every truth the United States of America.

May it continue to provide for the common defense—promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to posterity.

A delightful concert by the United States Marine Band Orchestra occupied the half hour preceding the formal opening of the Congress by the President General. Arthur Whitcomb, Second Leader of the Band, sounded "Assembly" and the picturesque parade of the pages, carrying the *Star Spangled Banner*, the D. A. R. banner, and flags of the states started up the aisles, followed by the vice presidents general, and the national officers, escorting the President General to the platform.

Scripture and prayer were read by Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, the chaplain general, and the pledge of allegiance to the flag was led by Mrs. Arthur D. Wall. Singing during the morning program included both the "National Anthem" and "America." The assemblage recited the American's creed, led by William Tyler Page, its author.

Greetings were extended to the Congress by President Melvin C. Hazen of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners; the Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington; Mrs. Charles Alexander Swann Sinclair, national president of the Children of the American Revolution; Arthur M. McCrillis, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. Thomas Edward Green, general chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union.

Musician Kenneth Douse of the Marine Band presented a saxophone solo, and Second Leader Whitcomb played a cornet solo.

Two important reports were then heard, the first given by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and that of the Program Committee, given by its Chairman, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, whose work had been untiring to make the program both unique and interesting. Then came Mrs. Robert J. Johnston who, as chairman of the Resolutions Committee, announced the standing rules governing the Congress.

In her report to the Congress as chairman of the National Board of Management, the President General gave unstinted praise

to the unselfish devotion of all National Chairmen and her National Officers, pointing with pride to the work accomplished by these unselfish women who work so tirelessly to advance the ideals and the growth of the National Society.

She said in part:

"The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, through resolutions adopted by its Continental Congress, is committed to the support of the National Defense Act of 1920, which seeks to provide for National Security. The Society is also committed to support the provisions of the London Naval Treaty. As President General, I stand officially and personally committed to these measures; and as the leader of one of the largest and most powerful patriotic organizations in the world, I yield place to none in my loyalty to the Society and in that love of country which is inbred in the very fiber of being of each and every member of the organization.

"I hold the various patriotic societies in the highest esteem, and as President General I shall continue to cooperate with them as occasion demands; but I shall also continue to consider myself bound by the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Your own resolutions since 1894 preclude any possibility of authority on my part or on the part of the National Board of Management to permit the Society to do other than remain exactly what the founders meant it to be, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

At the afternoon session three Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Brosseau brought greetings; each received enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Hobart, Honorary Presidents Generals, were detained at home by illness and unable to attend the Congress.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, was the first National Officer to report. She was followed by Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Recording Secretary General, who stated that her office had issued 4,112 notification cards; 4,140 membership certificates; 9 commissions to national officers and 39 to state regents and state vice regents, and two Block Certificates.

Mrs. John M. Beavers, Corresponding Secretary General, told of the heavy and continuous work in her office, stating that: "We have sold 29,137 application blanks and 29,653 working sheets and ancestral charts. In addition to these we have mailed out 4,520 leaflets on 'How to become a

member'; 18,531 leaflets on 'What The Daughters Do'; 775 Constitution and By-Laws; 2,683 transfer cards."

Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, Organizing Secretary General, was the next to report. She said that a second chapter has been organized in France—the Rochambeau Chapter at St. Cloud, and that the Society has had a net gain of 17 chapters during this administration, in spite of financial difficulties. The total number of chapters to date is 2,480, and at the present time there are 37 organizing regents carrying on organizing work in 21 states and one foreign country.

A report always listened to with deep interest is that of the Treasurer General. Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton predicted that higher dues may be necessary, above the \$2.00 annual dues for chapter members. She pointed out very reasonably that the Society's valuable real estate holdings (now three beautiful buildings occupying an entire block in the National Capital), had expanded since the founding of the Society in 1890, but never since that time had the dues of a chapter member been increased to meet the rising cost of upkeep at national headquarters.

Miss Nettleton reported that the balance in the treasury last year was \$191,075.97; total receipts for the year, \$252,250.34; grand total, \$443,326.31. Expenditures were \$261,741.54, leaving a balance as of March 31, 1934, of \$181,584.77.

The reports of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Chairman, and the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, were then heard, after which Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Registrar General, gave an account of the important work in her office, stating that the number of application papers verified totalled 4,333; supplementals, 1,830; total number of new record verified, 1,480; permits issued: insignia, 559; recognition pins, 757; ancestral bars, 1,390. The last national number is 285,695.

Mrs. William Louis Dunne, Historian General, announced that Miss Ethel Lane, State Historian of Massachusetts, had been awarded a medal for the most comprehensive report. Mrs. A. Y. Cassanova,

State Historian of the District of Columbia, received first honorable mention and Mrs. Edward B. Passano, State Historian of Maryland, received second honorable mention. Mrs. Dunne further stated that Maryland, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia had completed their state histories, making 33 states histories of D. A. R. work now on file in the D. A. R. Library.

In her report as Librarian General, Mrs. Frank Madison Dick announced that the District of Columbia Library Committee presented at the last State conference a beautiful mahogany cabinet of 60 drawers containing a bibliographical index of the library, which represents not only the generosity, but the enthusiastic, untiring labor of the State Library Committee and its friends. "This gift," she said, "adds greatly to the attractiveness of the library as well as being of great assistance to the visitors." During the past year, she said, 748 books, 155 pamphlets, 127 manuscripts, 11 charts, and 135 bookplates were received.

Miss Myra Hazard, Curator General and Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee, in giving her report said:

"Since last Congress we have accepted 119 gifts, covering the following localities: California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, England, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Gifts of money have come to us from the following chapters: California, Covina Chapter; Florida, Katharine Livingston Chapter; Michigan, Louisa St. Claire Chapter; Nebraska, Kitikihaki, David Bryant, and Fontenelle Chapters; New Jersey, General Washington, Peggy Warne Westfield, Beacon Fire, Abraham Clark, Boudinot, Camp Middlebrook, Haddonfield, Nassau, Nova Caesarea, Paulus Hook, Princeton, Scotch Plains, Tennent, William Patterson, Essex and Col. William Barton Chapters; Washington, Robert Gray Chapter.

"Through the generosity of New Jersey chapters we have been enabled to make available for our use a rare old mahogany 'slab' table given us in 1899 by Nicholas E. Jones of Maryland, and we are now displaying it in a collection of early American handwork, of which we are justly proud. The honorary president general's pin worn by Mrs. William Cumming Story has been sent to us by Mr. Story and placed in the case devoted to the noted officials of the national society."

Mrs. Emmet H. Wilson, Reporter Gen-

eral to the Smithsonian Institution, paid tribute to her predecessor, Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms, who was killed in an automobile accident, as a "loyal patriot and friend." She made suggestions for the collection of facts of national interest and importance to be made to the Smithsonian Institution.

The evening session opened promptly at 8:30 o'clock and every seat was occupied at that hour. On the platform were distinguished diplomats, statesmen and men and women prominent in the official and resident life of Washington.

The invocation was given by Dr. Z. Barney Phillips, Chaplain of the United States Senate, after which a delightful program of music was provided by the Milan Lirico Opera Company of Milan, Italy.

With the entire assemblage standing the President General read a note from Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt; first paying a graceful tribute to our Chief Executive.

In his message, President Roosevelt said:

"The patriots of the Revolutionary period handed down to their successors and to us the noblest heritage which Divine Providence has ever intrusted to any people. The extent of their achievement sometimes veils from us a full understanding of their distresses and their difficulties and tends to obscure our vision of the unconquerable spirit of the time, the spirit of the birth of America. Let us keep in mind not only what those men and women did, but also how they made their very obstacles a part of their success.

"What we are doing for these years and for our future is the same task, in kind, as that of our fathers; it holds the same necessity of devotion to the common weal; under new conditions and with an empire of country and of people we are to keep assured a land of equality of freedom; this is the sacred charge which is ours; this is our noble burden.

"Well do I know that no body of American citizens could be more steadfast in their support of our ideals of liberty and of progress than are the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"With all my heart I bid you welcome and god-speed."

Two Cabinet officers stressed the need of preparedness in their addresses to the Congress, Secretary of War, Hon. George H. Dern claiming it a "vital issue." Both received enthusiastic and hearty applause from their interested hearers.

Secretary Dern denied that either the Army or Navy causes wars. "The people bring about wars," he said, "and the Army brings about peace.

"Since the Army of the United States has never in the slightest degree been responsible for bringing on a war, where is the experience which justifies the friends of peace in listing the Army among the causes of war? It seems to me they are barking up the wrong tree, and that denouncing the Army is a waste of energy that might be more profitably directed. It would be as logical to say that fire departments cause fires, and that the way to stop fires is to disband our fire departments.

"Our six major wars were all started by the people, for whenever Congress has declared war it has always been in response to public opinion. The people are therefore a fruitful cause of war. If those who claim that one of the ways to prevent war is to abolish the Army pretend to be consistent, they must also say that another way to prevent war is to abolish the people. That is the reductio ad absurdum of the argument and exposes its fallacy. Since we cannot abolish nor even reduce the people, and since it is not in accord with our political philosophy to control the utterances of newspaper orators and jingoistic propagandists, who incite the people to war, the most rational way to promote world peace is through education, exhortation, international understanding and the promotion of good will.

"As a matter of fact, there is a touch of absurdity in the peace advocates on the one hand and the Army and Navy on the other hand standing off and snarling at each other, for they both have the same objective. Instead of fighting each other, they ought to unite in fighting the common foe.

"The peace advocates," added Secretary Dern, "are idealists and live in an imaginary world of intelligence, honesty, justice, tolerance and good will—the world of our dreams and aspirations, which we have never yet approached. Soldiers are realists. They take the world as they find it and as it has always been. They face the facts. I believe these two ought to understand each

other better and to cooperate in the great effort to make war more remote."

The War Secretary denied that it was the mission of the Army to "meddle with economic and political questions, even though those questions are the most potent causes of war."

"The most dangerous situation that we could have in this country," he said, "would be to have the Army meddling in political questions, because military usurpation of the Government would then be near at hand."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt declared proper national defense to be the "best insurance for peace that has been devised."

"An unlimited naval race is out of the question," he explained, "and the only thing that this administration is trying to do is to build up the Navy to the strength allowed and sanctioned by solemn treaties with other countries.

"We have in the Army and Navy the same objective which the pacifists have, in that we desire to preserve peace and to avoid war," said Mr. Roosevelt. "There are certain groups who believe that peace can be maintained through complete disarmament on our part, regardless of the action of other nations; that is, they insist that the United States set the example. There are other groups, to which I am happy to say I belong, who believe that peace can only be assured through the maintenance of adequate defenses, both ashore and afloat." This declaration was greeted with a salvo of applause from the assemblage.

In answer to the question, "Why such a big Navy?" the speaker drew both applause and laughter with the reply: "An inadequate Navy is just as useless as no Navy at all. In the words of Admiral Moffett, a second-best Navy is worth no more than a second-best poker hand when it is called, and there is no sense in wasting money to provide for a Navy that can't take care of the country and of itself in any conceivable emergency."

(See June Magazine for Pictorial Review of the Congress.)

Foreign Influence and Domestic Politics

AMY CRESSWELL DUNNE, *Historian General*

THE French Revolution has been called the child of the American Revolution, but while some of the bravest of the French were fighting in the ranks of Washington there were few signs of an explosion among that volatile people. True there was much misery among the lower and much corruption among the ruling classes, and much liberal thought and speech; but it is believed that men felt at that time that they might say anything because nothing would happen. Then came the final attempt which set off the revolt of July, 1789, the date of the French Revolution.

This bold stroke for freedom from oppression by the people of France fired the sympathy of Americans to such an extent that they were on the point of demanding that the resources of the country be placed at the call of their former allies. Washington, however, with full realization of his responsibility, saw that the salvation of the new government lay in a complete avoidance of any entanglement in the affairs of the Old World. Writing to Patrick Henry at that time, he said:

"My ardent desire is, and my aim has been, (as far as depended upon the executive department) to comply strictly with all our engagements, foreign and domestic, but to keep the United States free from political connections with every other country, to see them independent of all, under the influence of none. In a word, I want an American character, that the powers of Europe may be convinced

we act for ourselves, and not for others. This, in my judgment, is the only way to be respected abroad and happy at home."

Adding fuel to the flames was the conduct of Citizen Genet, Minister from France, who upon his advent in the country, before he even presented his credentials to the State Department, began his career as a propagandist of the French Revolution. This brilliant young Frenchman, filled with the mad radicalism of the excesses of the Revolution, aroused great opposition to Washington and his followers, who were accused of being monarchists and of planning to set up a despotic kingdom.

Upon Washington's announcement of his policy of neutrality came a burst of indignation, and in opposition there was organized the famous Democratic Society of Philadelphia, from which sprang forty-two such clubs scattered from Charleston to Boston. Many of the members were politicians of small order, who were perhaps the earliest demagogues in our history. These sought to capitalize popular prejudice, and, denouncing their opponents as enemies of the rights of the people, sought to fan the passions of the unthinking in the name of liberty. In the end they committed such excesses that they lost most of their influential members.

These men were literally anathema in the ears of the Federalists and were almost equally contemptible to the Republicans, who had no sympathy with

their denunciation of Washington. It is one of the curious contradictions of politics that, while Jefferson and Madison did the thinking for the Republicans and promulgated noble principles with the force of eloquence and logic, it was these demagogues, who cared nothing about the Constitution, who translated the fine theories of Jefferson and Madison into popular language.

Meanwhile, France and England being at war, each preyed indiscriminately on American commerce. Feeling reached such a stage between Great Britain and the United States that a temporary embargo was laid in our commercial intercourse and Washington sent John Jay, our first Chief Justice, to England in a last effort to adjust conditions. After much deliberation and negotiation, England finally agreed to a partial settlement of grievances and the famous Jay Treaty was signed. Both nations made compromises, with the result that the settlement was far from being satisfactory, but it was regarded as better than a continuance of all the harassments

complained of or recourse to war. The President received the treaty in March, 1795, but as the Senate did not meet until June, Washington kept the provisions of the treaty secret within the Cabinet. After it had been presented to the Senate and had been made the subject of bitter debate and was about to be ratified, one of the Senators violated his pledge of secrecy and gave the provisions of the treaty to the newspapers. His publicity precipitated a bitter attack upon the treaty by the press. Alexander Hamilton was stoned at a public meeting. In several cities John Jay was burned in effigy. Copies of the provisions of the treaty were burned in front of the British Minister's house and he was personally insulted. Washington refused the demand to lay before the House of Representatives correspondence relating to the ratification of the treaty and was threatened with impeachment, so bitter was the reaction of the feeling against the action of the Senate. But in spite of such bitter controversy, the treaty was ratified.



Special Article for June D. A. R. Magazine

"William Surnames England," by Madelyn Kurth, will appear in June. Her first article, "William Goes A-Conquering," in the January D. A. R. MAGAZINE, was enthusiastically received. In response to many requests she has written again of those momentous times in England, and closes with a list of the names appearing on the Falaise Memorial—Americans who trace their ancestry to William the Conqueror and his knights.

The Outlook for America's National Defense

DR. THOMAS H. HEALY

Assistant Dean of Foreign Service School, Georgetown University

WHAT we shall do about national defense concerns vitally every man, woman and child in the United States. National defense is not only our *national* life, property and fire insurance—it is *life, property and fire insurance for each individual citizen*. An intelligent person carries insurance in accordance with his needs and resources. The amount depends both on the value of the items to be insured and the probable extent of the risk to which they may be subjected.

It is the duty of all patriotic leaders of thought to insure that the American people have a fair presentation of the basic facts, so that when they act they will do so in full knowledge and wisdom. This is largely a matter of patriotic education and does not necessarily include a general "lambasting" of those who *honestly* disagree with us, either through ignorance or because there are reasonable grounds for a difference of views. Dictatorial statements which give but short shift to opposing opinions may strengthen the conviction of an already ardent enthusiast but rarely produces converts.

Every sane person has a horror of war and realizes its tremendous cost and normal futility. None of us would wish to support the tremendous burdens of large armies and navies, if there were any way that we could possibly do without them. There is no nation in the world that has played a more active rôle in trying to eliminate war and armaments than has the United States. There is no people that would be more delighted to have real disarmament a fact.

The most obvious and important fact about armaments is that they are comparative and changing. They depend first on the changing size and character of the armed establishments of other nations and

secondly on the changing international situation, which at one time may promise peace and at another time threaten war for a given nation. With the interests of the United States spread to all corners of the globe, it is inevitable that happenings in the most remote sections may affect our safety and possibly require a change in our national defense establishment.

The great philosopher Hegel tells us that "We learn from history that we learn nothing from history." Our own history should teach us that the quickest way to drag our country into a costly defensive war is to promote peace at all costs, while simultaneously disarming in an armed and troubled world. 1812 and 1914 are examples of this fundamental truth that should never be forgotten by any American! And yet, in recent years, many persons, who should have been sound leaders of public thought, have ignored the lessons of history and merely furnished another proof that Hegel was right.

Jefferson and Madison relied not on armies and navies, but on embargoes and non-intercourse acts to keep us out of war. In spite of the embargoes and non-intercourse acts, we got into war, for which the lack of an army and navy found us totally unprepared.

The British landed 4,000 trained men who were met on the outskirts of Washington by 7,000 hastily assembled and untrained American volunteers. After a loss of only eight American lives, plus eleven wounded, the British force of half the size routed completely the American forces, and chased them to the hills of Virginia. There the American forces, accompanied by the fleeing President and his Cabinet, had the "pleasure" of witnessing the destruction of the City of Washington, including the burning down of the Capitol

Building and the White House. Shortly thereafter Jefferson, who gloried in the fact that "peace was his passion" and who was opposed to spending money on armies and navies, was converted to the necessity of trained preparedness. He went to an extreme that not even the wildest militarist today would advocate: he urged compulsory military service for every citizen. To quote his exact words: "I think the truth must now be obvious that we cannot be defended but by making every citizen a soldier."

History should teach us that we were involved in the World War principally because of two things: First, an attempt to stay out of the war and preserve peace at any price, and secondly (and still more important) because we did not have an adequate defense in 1914. The tragedy is that we got into the World War largely because of the activities of so-called peace promoters! Many authorities are convinced that a prepared America in 1914 might possibly have helped prevent the World War or would at least have limited drastically its scope. Germany would have thought more than once before antagonizing a prepared America. Even an unprepared America eventually turned the balance against Germany. But at what a tremendous cost to us and the world!

If, rebutting the theory of Hegel, we learned anything from the history of the World War, it is the fact that unpreparedness neither saves money nor promotes peace; it leads inevitably to far greater expenditures than would be necessary to maintain an adequate defense and is usually a sure prelude to war. There is no need for my repeating what is already well known to you: the delays, dangers, handicaps, loss of lives and money, which flowed from our lack of preparedness in 1917. Our own military history is replete with conclusive examples of the dangerous fallacy of relying on hastily assembled untrained volunteers. History should teach us that preparation of an efficient military machine requires long and arduous efforts. A war is no time for such preparation. In future wars we cannot count on having Allies who will make up for our lack of

preparedness by furnishing us necessary material and holding the enemy temporarily in check.

Profiting by the history of the World War (which was too close to be so soon forgotten), the American people, in the National Defense Act of 1920, provided for a reasonable Army with reasonable auxiliaries. We were rapidly completing the construction of a Navy which would have placed us where we belonged—on a practical parity with the best Navy in the world. Under pressure from the advocates of "the new millenium" we came to the conclusion that possibly we had not understood history correctly and that doubtless the nations had decided to turn over a new leaf and hence we would not need the Army and Navy originally planned. Instead of building the Army up to the minimum prescribed by the Act of 1920, we started cutting it down in various ways. Instead of finishing the naval work, which was rapidly nearing completion, we actually scrapped four hundred million dollars' worth of real battleships and up until Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt took office we did practically nothing to replace them.

Much has happened within the last few months to improve the outlook for our national defense. The era of irrational pacifism was suddenly brought to a halt and progress has already been made on new naval construction. Only a few weeks ago the Vinson-Trammell Treaty Navy Bill was passed almost unanimously and signed by the President. Undoubtedly considerable progress has already been made in rectifying the dangerously inferior position of our Navy. However, there is much yet to be done. The Vinson-Trammell Act merely authorizes the construction of the 102 ships which are necessary to bring our Navy up to treaty strength. The appropriations for this particular group of ships have not yet been made. The American people have clearly expressed their decision that we are to have an adequate number of real fighting ships, not mere paper authorizations. It is estimated that the expenditures under this Act would run about ninety million dollars a year. Department of Commerce statistics show that the expenditures for the national chewing gum bill is approx-

imately ninety-five million dollars per year. I do not believe that the American tax payer has been completely crushed by the money he spends for chewing gum.

An enlarged Navy will naturally require an enlarged trained personnel. Hence it would seem to be the height of folly to continue the recent practice of having a considerable proportion of the graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy dropped off into civilian life because there are not enough commissions to go around. These students are given four years intensive training at great expense for the purpose of fitting them to be naval officers. Common sense and economy both dictate that these graduates should be used for the purpose for which they have been trained at public expense. We have just learned that a Bill is being introduced in the Senate (presumably with Administration backing) to provide commissions for all members of the class that will graduate at Annapolis this June. I would urge that the D. A. R. give its immediate support to the prompt passage of this bill.

Little need be said about our Marine Corps—that comparatively small, quiet and efficient branch of our Navy that is always found among the first at every front where America's interests are in danger. Its utility is so obvious and its splendid record of achievement so well known that it occupies a special place in the hearts of our people. It has earned and should get adequate support from the American people.

While it is true that the Navy is the first arm of national defense, the land forces deserve far more attention than they have received up to date. The present Army of the United States is but little larger than a police force and is 50% below the minimum provided in the Basic National Defense Act of 1920. While we do not need a huge land force, the present establishment is far under the minimum danger line. I would urge that the D. A. R. give continued consideration to this matter and make their voices heard throughout the country, for the purpose of having the Army brought closer to the minimum of 280,000 provided in the Defense

Act. Qualified authorities agree that instead of the present 130,000, we should have at the very least 180,000. The major gains made recently for our Army have been negative rather than positive. Today we rank seventeenth among the nations of the world in organized military forces—even less than Switzerland. Our active Army is smaller than those of either Spain or Turkey. It would seem obvious that we are below any reasonable minimum.

The least militaristic and least expensive part of our entire national defense establishment is the citizens' auxiliaries. And yet the most vicious attacks have been launched against these auxiliaries by so-called patriots and peace lovers. I urge that there be no relaxation on the part of the D. A. R. in warding off these dangerous attacks against the R. O. T. C., the National Guard, the Organized Reserves and the Citizens Military Training Camps. The provisions of the Defense Act of 1920 covering these auxiliaries should be carried out.

An adequate air force, with the requisite number of trained pilots, is likewise an essential arm of national defense. In addition to strictly military planes, proper aid and encouragement should be given to civil aviation, so that in an emergency an adequate auxiliary will be available.

For those of us who are interested in real (as distinguished from theoretical) disarmament, it is of importance to remember that the only practical disarmament since the World War came from the Washington Arms Conference of 1920-21. Paradoxical though it be, the true reason for this was that the United States was rapidly on its way towards being the major naval power. The quickest and most effective way for our country to promote peace and practical disarmament is to build up immediately our own forces. As our resources are such that we can easily out-build any nation in the world, other nations will soon become interested in limitation by international agreement, just as they were in 1920. Our building now will probably be the most effective way of gaining a general agreement on limitation of arma-

ments. This point is of particular importance at this moment because the naval agreement expires next year.

The arguments in favor of an adequate national defense are so irresistible that I am certain that you can count on sane action by the American people whenever all the facts are placed before them in an unbiased way. Wild propaganda and exaggeration are neither necessary nor wise.

The most important problem that you have to face today is that influential opponents of a sane national defense are spreading throughout the country dangerous half-truths, which mislead the average citizen and encourage him to draw false conclusions as to what should be done about national defense. This is partic-

ularly true in schools and colleges, where an intense and largely successful campaign has been going on, under expert leadership, to promote the most irrational kind of pacifism among the youth of America. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. And liberty that is left undefended ceases to be liberty. As descendants of those men and women who made the United States possible, the country has the right to expect that you will continue to fight with every ounce of your energy against the insidious propaganda that would leave America defenseless.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was written by Dr. Healy at the request of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee.



President General Gives Batons to Band Leaders

In appreciation for their many years' service in playing at sessions of the D. A. R. Congresses, the leaders of three military bands have been presented with batons by Mrs. Russell William Magna, president general.

The batons not only were made from historic wood, but were entirely handmade by Mr. Russell William Magna, husband of the president general.

The baton for Capt. Taylor Branson, leader of the United States Marine Band, was made of pieces of wood split by Calvin Coolidge at Plymouth, Vt., and also of

wood from the historic Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the Continental Army.

The baton for Lieut. Charles Benter, leader of the United States Navy Band, was made from pieces of wood from the first submarine boat built by David Bushnell in 1771 at Westbrook, Conn.

The baton presented to Capt. William J. Stannard of the Army Band was made from pieces of wood from the famous Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the Continental Army.—*Washington Evening Star*.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATE FOR D. A. R. MAGAZINE

By action of the National Board of Management on April 14, 1934, subscriptions for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE may be entered for two years at the rate of three dollars. This is a fixed rate which will continue indefinitely. However, no percentage will be granted to Chapters on the reduced rate. The regular rate is one year for two dollars.

MARIE STEWART LABAT.
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Capital Comments

By

FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WHEN the hectic history of the New Deal is compiled, the chronicler will fix upon the advent of its second year—the Spring of 1934—as the point at which the “Roosevelt honeymoon” came to an end. In the political jargon of Washington a presidential honeymoon is the period during which a new Chief Executive enjoys blissful immunity from criticism, obstruction and opposition. He has his official being in an atmosphere of brotherly love and all-pervasive good will. Politics for the nonce is in adjournment. Mr. Roosevelt’s honeymoon seemed destined to be endless. It had lasted more than a year. The recovery program, which he personified, was progressing and was strongly intrenched in public favor. His personal popularity with the country was boundless. Both houses of Congress were ruled by large Democratic majorities which had done his bidding unquestioningly. He had but to ask, in order to receive.

With the suddenness of a lightning flash, as April approached, this rosy situation changed to the President’s disadvantage. Although Mr. Roosevelt voiced vehement disapproval of proposals to amend the Economy Act of 1933, by restoring government pay cuts aggregating \$125,000,000 and veterans’ compensation totaling \$103,000,000, House and Senate in succession by heavy majorities defied the White House dictum and voted both items. That was only the begin-

ning of the President’s troubles, for his veto of the Independent Offices bill including the extra grants was forthwith overridden by substantially more than the two-thirds majority required in each branch. The rebellion against the Administration was organized by its own party supporters, who paid no more attention to the regular Democratic leadership than they had to Mr. Roosevelt’s own pleas on the subject. The result was the President’s first major legislative setback.

A silver lining to the cloud was the circumstance that in having a veterans’ bill veto overridden, Mr. Roosevelt was suffering the identical fate meted out to his two White House predecessors, Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. In all three cases, Congress tapped the Treasury for the benefit of the veterans in a congressional election year. Thereby, in the judgment of most Washington observers, hangs a tale, for the common belief is that Congress, having wholesome respect for the veterans’ vote on the eve of a campaign for election of a full House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate, once again acted with an eye peeled in the direction of the November ballot boxes.

It would be going too far to suggest that Mr. Roosevelt, because of his overridden veto, is now a prophet without honor on Capitol Hill. But he is no longer quite the monarch of all he surveys in that quarter. Congress has demonstrated in spectacular

fashion that it still has a will and mind of its own—that it has not completely “abdicated.” The net result is a visibly rising tide of Congressional resistance to Administration measures and notably less inclination to support them blindly, as hitherto, purely because they bear the Roosevelt hallmark. Republican opposition has become conspicuously more vocal, and Democratic and Progressive critics have grown in number.

In the midst of these developments the President indulged himself in a fortnight's fishing holiday in the southern Atlantic aboard the yacht of his friend, Mr. Vincent Astor. During his absence the legislative situation, despite the intensive efforts of Administration leadership, drifted from bad to worse and when the President returned to the White House in mid-April, it was to find the good bark New Deal listing perilously in various directions, with mutiny rampant in the legislative crew, and generally in a position that made heavy demands upon his talents for political steersmanship to avoid shipwreck. It was forthwith decided to throw off ballast in the shape of measures that would better be held up for more favorable Congressional weather.

Amid the situation that confronted him, President Roosevelt's primary objective was to assure enactment of a program of immediately essential legislation. This included the revenue bill to raise close to a half billion dollars of new Treasury funds from increased income and estate taxes; the far-reaching Stock Exchange regulation act, with sufficient “teeth” in it, as President Roosevelt put it, to curb

speculation and prevent frauds on the investing public; the law to extend for at least another year the temporary government guarantee of bank deposits, and, primarily, the measure bestowing upon the President for three years authority to negotiate reciprocal tariff treaties with foreign governments irrespective of Senate ratification. Each and every one of these measures is highly controversial, especially the tariff proposal, which faces the sternest sort of opposition. Prolonged debate on any of them could easily wreck Mr. Roosevelt's hope of having Congress “off his hands” by the middle of May or by the end of June. He is anxious to get away on time for his naval cruise to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal and Hawaii. A strong motive in the minds of members of Congress themselves for desiring speedy adjournment is the wish to return to home communities as soon as possible for their respective campaigns for re-election. Many of them face hard contests. As there are to be no more “lame duck” congresses, representatives and senators who fail of renomination or re-election this year will not return to Washington, as in the past, for a farewell hold-over session. The Seventy-fourth Congress, which will be elected in November, will take office in January, 1935, under the latest amendment to the Constitution. The President craves an early adjournment, too, in the belief that a cessation of congressional activities will promote business recovery by removing legislative uncertainty.

One of the constructive achievements of Congress during the early

weeks of Spring was enactment of the law sponsored by Senator Johnson of California closing the American money market to foreign countries in debt default to the United States. The situation thus created has had an embarrassing effect upon negotiations for trade relations with the Soviet Union. Congress insists that the refusal of Moscow to recognize the Russian pre-Bolshevist debt of \$187,000,000 makes the Soviet a defaulter within the meaning of the Johnson Act. Moscow bitterly resents this interpretation, because it automatically holds up the extension of liberal American trade credits of which the Soviet planned to take advantage. The Soviet announces that it will not yield to American "coercion" and talks about diverting trade to other countries.

Over and above the embattled and chaotic situation that enveloped legislative measures of which the Administration desired prompt enactment loomed the bogey of a new inflationary movement in Congress launched by the powerful and determined silver bloc. President Roosevelt is not opposed to "doing something for silver," but believes there should first be opportunity to observe the effects of the international silver agreement effected at the 1933 London economic conference before the United States embarks upon any extensive silver legislation on its own account. The President also favors "permissive" and "discretionary," rather than "mandatory," authority to utilize more silver for monetary purposes. The Congressional silverites, who undoubtedly control votes enough in both houses to enact a silver bill, clamor for definite re-monetization of the white metal, in

order to put it on terms of equality with gold as a basis for our money system. Something akin to the old Bryan 16 to 1 din now reverberates through Washington, and it may well be that before the session ends, President Roosevelt may have to swing his veto axe a second time to keep off the statute books a silver law that he does not think should be enacted at this time. It is not probable that silver legislation of any kind could be passed over a Roosevelt veto. Generally, as the session tapers to its finish, it looks as if White House prestige on Capitol Hill were being effectually restored. Conciliation, rather than the big stick, was the method which the President successfully adopted.

Washington's top-liner sensation of the year, though it rapidly degenerated into farce comedy, was provided by Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary, Ind., school superintendent, who, in a document submitted to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, "revealed" how members of the Roosevelt "brain trust" last summer boasted in his presence that the President "is only the Kerensky of the American revolution, who is eventually to make way for a Stalin." Other lurid details in the Wirt "revelation" were to the effect that the President, unbeknown to himself, was being swept down a stream leading to overthrow of the existing American social order and its succession by a Communistic form of government. The House of Representatives decided to hale the Hoosier schoolmaster before a special investigating committee and compel him to divulge the sources of his alleged information. On April 10 Dr. Wirt duly appeared before a committee headed by Repre-

sentative A. L. Bulwinkle, Democrat of North Carolina, and proceeded to unfold a tale about a dinner party at a Virginia suburban home attended by half a dozen minor government employees, including three women, and the Washington correspondent of the Soviet News Agency. Naming his host and fellow guests, Dr. Wirt attributed to them the Kerensky-Stalin-Roosevelt revolution chatter in question. A week later the six other participants in the dinner party took the stand before the Bulwinkle committee at their own request, and jointly, severally and emphatically denied Dr. Wirt's story from start to finish. Far from their having disclosed any Communistic plots, they testified that Dr. Wirt had monopolized the evening and done all the talking, and that the entire gab-fest was devoted not to the brain trust or impending revolution, but exclusively to an exposition of the educational theories of Dr. Wirt and his other hobby, the devaluation of the dollar. Immediately following this complete disavowal of Gary's garrulous pedagogue, there were suggestions in Congress that the next logical step would be the prosecution of Dr. Wirt for perjury.

The affair was a juicy morsel of gossip for Washington while it lasted, but it promptly vanished into the limbo of the forgotten and the trite, where it undoubtedly belongs. At one time it looked as if the Republicans might be able to capitalize the episode for political purposes, but Dr. Wirt proved to be so barren of evidence worthy of the name that there seemed justification for Democratic wisecracks that the Republicans were in danger of

going from "bad to Wirt." It is, of course, everybody's secret that the New Deal is honey-combed with young liberals of radical leanings and that their influence has been consistently and persistently exerted in directions that to many Americans bear more than a cousinly resemblance to Communistic doctrine. N.R.A., A.A.A., and the other alphabetical emergency and recovery agencies set up since March 4, 1933, and much recent legislation in Congress are assailed as innovations and departures that are steadily maneuvering the United States along Moscow lines. But the effort of Dr. Wirt to establish this fact is certain to pass into current history as a futile performance.

Be this as it may, it seems a foregone conclusion that the Republican party this year and in 1936 is going to make the "unconstitutionalism" of the New Deal its paramount issue. Republicans who will be in the forefront of the political fray during the next three years—men like Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Representative James W. Wadsworth, Ogden L. Mills, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senator L. J. Dickinson, Senator David A. Reed and Representative James M. Beck—are already sounding that keynote with persistence and vehemence. They are preparing to assail the Roosevelt regime as un-American "regimentation" and subversive of the fundamental principles of American liberty. Undoubtedly, one result of the Wirt incident has been to dramatize the "Roosevelt revolution" in the popular mind and cause scrutiny and discussion of it on a more thoroughgoing scale than might otherwise have ensued.

Arkansas State Capitol

THE beautiful old State Capitol of Arkansas, the one used during the war between the states, still stands, now a War Memorial Building, as a monument to the gallantry, the courage, the high breeding of the spirit of the Old South, which every Arkansan reveres. The magnificent new State Capitol, finished in 1916, represents the New South, in all its strength and vigor.

It stands, like the Parthenon of old, on an eminence which slopes to the four sides, providing an ideal site of forty acres for the commanding building of the State. This site, perhaps the scene of many an Indian council of the State, was once used as a prison, and some Federal soldiers were interned there during the Civil War. An Act of the Territorial Legislature in 1820 made Little Rock the capital city, and it has remained so ever since.

The building is of classic Greek style of architecture and follows, even in detail, our National Capitol. Mr. George R. Mann of Little Rock and Mr. Cass Gilbert of New York City were the architects.

The structure has a length of 440 feet, width 160 feet, and the dome is 210 feet from the grade line. It contains 316,000 square feet of floor area and is fireproof throughout. The large interior rotunda is encircled by Corinthian columns of Colorado white marble. The broad stairways in each of the wings of the building are of Alabama marble.

The material used in the exterior is of Arkansas marble, unsurpassed in

beauty and texture, and the linings of all corridors and public spaces are covered with white polished marble.

The entire cost of the building was over \$2,100,000. It should be valued at twice that sum now, and was paid for without a debt on the State when completed. There was a small tax levied on the property of the State for its erection, running during the time of construction.

In the Capitol is situated the Arkansas History Commission, with Mr. Dallas T. Herndon as the most efficient and enthusiastic State Historian. Here are carefully guarded old records that constitute sources of the colorful and romantic history of the State. Students of the History of the Southwest frequently come here to search the archives.

There is here one of the best collections of Indian relics, pottery and stone implements, as well as many relics of early pioneer days. There is also a complete file of the *Arkansas Gazette* since 1819, the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi.

The Confederate flags, returned by Act of Congress from Washington, carefully preserved in their glass cases, highly prized and dearly loved, add a solemn and sacred note.

From any part of Little Rock the gold encrusted dome of the Capitol looks down, dominating the landscape and thrilling all beholders with its beauty; it kindles patriotic fervor by speaking to every citizen of the glories of the past and hopes of the future of the great State of Arkansas.

The Good Citizenship Medal

MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER

Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education

THE Good Citizenship Medal is ready for distribution. Over four hundred are on their way to the youth of the land. If plans have been started, and the contest mapped out, there will be thousands throughout the schools, public and private, thinking more of citizenship than ever before. A plan has been presented to the Chapters as a guide for these contests. There will be many adaptations in the carrying out of this plan to suit the needs of the individual school and community.

Requests for posters open this avenue of study and training in citizenship, and it is hoped that many schools will have poster contests and that selected ones may come to the office of this Committee. Reports of other school activities in connection with this contest are hoped for. Many classes have organized for the development of their specific plans.

The requirements for the award of the Good Citizenship Medal are that they be given to a boy and to a girl selected for *Honor, Service, Courage and Leadership*.

Honor is the foundation stone upon which to build and so is placed first. It embraces simple honesty, high principles, trustworthiness, loyalty, truthfulness, punctuality, moral strength and stability and cleanliness in mind and body.

Service is the outward sign of citizenship. It embraces cooperation, meritorious behavior bringing honor to school or community, kindness, unselfishness and true Americanism — individual responsi-

bility to Home, to Country and to God.

Courage is requisite for leadership in service; courage to overcome obstacles.

Leadership was never more needed than today. That citizen with the qualifications for leadership — personality, ability to lead and hold others, good sportsmanship, willingness to assume responsibility — with honor and courage may render the greatest of service to his country.

Scholarship is mentioned as an added attribute for leadership. Knowledge is power. Scholarship betokens effort, application and ambition. Therefore, as between candidates of otherwise equal standing, scholarship plays its part.

The medal is of bronze, the size of a fifty cent piece. It is mounted on a red, white and blue ribbon with a pin, ready for presentation. It may be worn as a watch-fob, or on a long narrow ribbon. There is a place for the inscription of the winner's name. These medals are one dollar apiece and may be ordered from the Office of the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education.

The money should be sent through your state treasurer in order to receive credit for funds expended by your state. The Treasurer General's office will credit the amount to this project and notify the National Defense Office.

Printed posters for display in school corridors and other public places will be sent upon request. It is hoped that an art poster created by some student will soon take its place.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written on typewriter. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.
Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

QUERIES

15157. WADSWORTH.—Wanted parentage and ances. with dates of Ignatius Wadsworth (also name of his 1st wife) who moved from Conn. to eastern part of N. C. abt. 1770, and his Will dated Jan. 20, 1806. His son Wm. d. in Charlotte 1848, aged 86 yrs.

(a) CHILDS-TODD.—Wanted ances. with dates of Robert E. Childs and his wife — Todd of S. Car. He was a Baptist minister of Abbeville and Ninety-six, S. C.

(b) COCKRELL-CARPENTER. — Wanted ances. and dates of Jacob Cockrell and his wife Sarah Carpenter, both of whose parents came from N. C. and settled in Green co., Ala. near Eutaw.

(c) MATHES-NORRIS. — Wanted ances. and dates of Sallie Mathes, 1st wife, and Martha Adelaide Norris, 2nd wife of Daniel Wadsworth b. 1806 and removed when quite young from Moor co., N. C., to Autauga co., Ala.

(d) BRYAN.—Wanted ances. and dates of John Council Bryan (also maiden names and dates of his 1st wife Ann and 2nd wife Mary Ann) of New Bern, N. C., whose Will is dated Feb. 11, 1807. He had a sis. Ann Cady Bryan whose Will is dated 1771. Wanted also his parentage and bros. and sis.

15158. CONSTANT.—Wanted ances. and all possible infor. of John Constant, and wife Abigail —, of Nansemond co., Va., later of Hampshire Co., near Falling Spring, or Capon, Va. He went to Ky. in 1779 with Capt. or Maj. Geo. M. Bedinger,

via Cumberland Gap and Wilderness Road. He had sis. Martha who mar. — Morgan; and 5 chil: Thomas, John, Isaac, Jacob and Abigail. John Constant and Maj. Andrew Hood mar. sister, Abigail and Massa —. John Constant was a member of Capt. John Holder's Company at Boonesborough, Ky. in 1779 and the inventory of his estate is recorded in Bourbon co., Ky. book 1, pp. 11-12. Wanted also place of birth and when the family came to America, and where settled.

(a) RIDDLE.—Wanted ances. of John Riddle b. Mifflin co., Pa. 1745, and of wife Mary —, mar. 1768. Had 13 chil. all b. in Pa.: Elizabeth and Margaret (twins) b. 1769; Agnes 1770; Susanna b. 1774 mar. James Mitchell; Mary b. 1776; John b. 1778; David b. 1780 mar. Mary Hamilton; Mary b. 1781 mar. Daniel Rutan or Ruttan; Sarah b. 1783 mar. John Smith; Abner b. 1786; Grace b. 1780 mar. — Hurl; Jennie b. 1792; William b. 1794. Wanted also coat-of-arms for this family and country came from to U. S.

(b) EDMONSON.—Wanted ances. of Col. Archibald Edmonson b. 1734, d. 1787 Calvert co., Md., and of his wife Blanch-anna Shane. His Rev. rec. found in Md. Archives Vol. 18, p. 33. Wanted also connection between his family and that of ancient family of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Duntreath, Scotland.

(c) ELKIN.—Wanted all infor. possible on ances. of Wm. Fletcher Elkin, b. Clark co., Ky. 1792, d. Decatur, Ill. 1877, moved to Xenia, Ohio and mar. Eliz. Constant,

1813. Their chil. were: Robert b. 1814; Thos b. 1816; Mary Ann b. 1818 mar. Abner Riddle; John b. 1820 mar. Evaline McNabb; Zachariah b. 1821; Garrett b. 1823; Andrew b. 1885; Margery b. 1827 mar. Edward Jones; Wm. b. 1829 mar. Louise Harvey. Wm. Fletcher Elkin moved to Springfield 1820; was Col. in Black Hawk War 1832; was member Ill. Legislature and one of the "Long Nine," including Abraham Lincoln, who succeeded in moving State Capitol from Kaskaskia to Springfield. Wanted also Rev. service for ances.

15159. **HANCE**.—Wanted all infor. possible with names and dates of chil. of Samuel Hance of Calvert co., Md., b. 1730, d. 1798 and wife Ann Deaver (Driver) Quakers. Their dau. Elizabeth mar. Levin Mills abt. 1776/78, another Quaker, who acted as commissary for the Continental army from March 1776 to 1781. Wanted also dates of b. d. and mar. of Elizabeth.—*A. P. H.*

15160. **MOORE**.—Wanted dates and places of b., d. and mar. of Mark Moore who mar. Sarah Mason. They had son John Moore who was b. Northampton co., N. C. Jan. 1, 1758. Wanted also names of other chil. and Rev. rec. of Mark Moore, and parentage and ances. of Sarah Mason.

(a) **MOORE**.—Wanted Rev. rec. and date of mar. of John Moore b. Jan. 1, 1758 in Northampton co., N. C. to Rebecca (Fletcher) Lesslie in Brunswick co., Va. She was the dau. of Wm. Fletcher and the widow of John Lesslie.—*M. M. K.*

15161. **BALDWIN**.—Wanted all infor. possible of Catharine Adele Baldwin b. Utica, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1813, d. March 25, 1868, dau. of Edward and Ann Baldwin.

(a) **FRANCIS**.—Wanted also infor. possible of Richard Frances b. 1761 in Pembrokehire, So. Wales, and sailed from Fishguard for U. S. 1798.

(b) **GOODLOVE**.—Wanted all infor. possible of Dr. Wm. McKinnon Goodlove b. Clark co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1846 who mar. Mary Louisa Le Fevre. His mother's name was — Staples, from Balto., Md.—*A. F. G.*

15162. **KEACH-BREWER**.—Wanted all infor. possible of ances. of Ebenezer Darling Keach b. April 18, 1798 and his wife Ann Brewer b. Aug. 1802. One of their sons

was Elias Keach b. in Ohio Oct. 16, 1826.—*A. K. D.*

15163. **KIDD-STEVENSON**.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Kidd b. near Camden, N. J., a cabinet maker by trade, and of his wife Elinor Stevenson. They had 8 daus. and 3 sons. Oldest child b. Mch. 2, 1805.—*N. B. C.*

15164. **BROOKFIELD**.—Wanted all possible infor. of parentage of Capt. Jacob Brookfield b. 1722, d. 1782 and mar. Abigail Sayre.—*B. M. W.*

15165. **VANCE-MURRAY**.—Wanted to corres. with desc. of Gen. Robert Vance of N. C., and desc. of Civil War Gov. Zebulon Vance. Also with desc. of Scotch Murrays of Md. who were lineal desc. of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.—*C. C.*

15166. **PUGH**.—Wanted all possible infor. of parentage and ances. of Lieut. Col. Thomas Pugh of Bertie co., N. C. who was in Rev. Also a delegate from Bertie co. to the State Congress held Nov. 12, 1776 at Halifax, N. C.—*L. B. E.*

15167. **CHAPMAN - EGGLESTON**.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Chapman, b. Aug. 8, 1806, Skaneateles, Onondaga co., N. Y., d. July 10, 1883 Silver Creek, N. Y., buried Hanover Cemetery outside of Silver Creek, who mar. May 18, 1828 Louisa Ann Eggleston b. May 21, 1911, d. Aug. 25, 1887 and has fol. chil: Andrew, Mary, Sarah b. Onondaga co., Alexander, Adelbert, Albert and Alford b. Chautauqua co. Wanted also parentage of Louisa Ann Eggleston.—*F. C. W.*

15168. **WOTRING**.—Wanted names of chil. with their dates and all other possible infor. of Abraham Wotring who came from Germany 1732 and settled in Washington co., Md., later moving to Preston co., W. Va.—*F. T. S.*

15169. **JENKINS**.—Wanted parentage, ances. and all possible infor. of the following Jenkins, Rev. soldiers from Conn.: Charles C. of Old Saybrook; Horatio, Ichobod E., James H., of Danbury; John of Southberry; Joseph of Stamford; John D. of New Haven; and Edward of Bethel. Wanted also parentage, name of wife, names of other chil., and all infor. possible of David Jenkins, whose daus. were bapt. in Woodbury, Conn.—Grace 1677 and Alice 1689. Where did he reside prior to Woodbury?—*H. B. W.*

15170. **HOPKINS - CHEERINGTON.** — Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of James Madison Hopkins b. 1809 and his wife Sally Cheerington mar. May 27, 1829. They lived near Rochester, N. Y.

(a) **STOOPS-WADE.**—Wanted parentage and place of birth and mar. of Joseph Stoops b. Fayette co., Pa. Feb. 22, 1792 and of his wife Sophia Wade (mar. in Va.) b. Va. Jan. 20, 1789. Their chil. were: Abigail, Thomas, Delinda and Eli, b. in Va., and Maria Louisa, Sophia, Marcia Jane, and twins Mary Delila and Joseph C. b. in Wayne co., Ohio.—*A. M.*

15171. **NEAL.**—Wanted parentage of James Neal, Sr., b. Dec. 9, 1802, d. Jan. 5, 1834, mar. Abigail, dau. of Hugh Peoples and lived in N. C.

(a) **HOLLAND.**—Wanted parentage of Betty Holland, wife of Stephen Robinson Sr., of Cumberland co., Va. and later of Smith co., Tenn. She d. 1838 and he d. 1828. Betty had sis. Sally.

(b) **SAUNDERS.**—Wanted name of wife of John Saunders who went from N. C. to Granger co., then to McNairy co., Tenn. He was desc. of Lawrence Saunders "the martyr" and had a bro. Thomas who mar. Elizabeth Rook and went from Chatham co., N. C. to Tenn. in 1816 with 17 chil.—*K. R.*

15172. **BELL.**—Wanted parentage of — Bell who mar. Lewis Scothorn in Greenbrier co., Va. bet. 1775/1800.

(a) **FOLK.**—Wanted all possible infor. of family of late Ex-Gov. Folk of Mo. Wanted infor. of Folk family in Pa. and Va. Wanted parentage of Sarah Folk b. July 8, 1781 who mar. Bernhard Gebhardt who lived near Martinsburg, W. Va.

(b) **KORNMAN.**—Wanted to corres. with desc. of Kornman family of Pa.—*J. D.*

15173. **DARROW.**—Wanted parentage of Elijah Darrow who mar. Anna Noyes of Stonington, Conn. dau. of Joseph and Prudence Dennison Noyes.—*C. B. G.*

15174. **HUFFMAN.**—Wanted any infor. of Rudolph or Randolph Huffman who came from Bigg-Wheeling Creek, Va. to Washington Co., Pa., d. 1794, mar. Dorothy —. Wanted all possible infor. of wife, and Rev. rec.

(a) **KELLY.**—Wanted all possible infor. of Mary Ann Kelly who mar. Solomon Huffman and came from Lancaster co., Pa. to Washington co., Pa.

(b) **SHOUSE.**—Wanted all possible infor. of ances. and Rev. rec. of Frederick Shouse of Easton, Pa. who had dau. Mary.—*V. C. Y.*

15175. **HUBBARD.**—Wanted name of wife and date of mar. of Eli Hubbard son of Nathan Hubbard and Lydia Judd. He was b. Waterbury, Conn. 1745 and lived for years in Berkshire Co., Mass. His Rev. service is given in Mass. Soldiers and Sailors under name of Eli Hubert.—*M. H. V. B.*

15176. **LONG-SHELTON.**—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of Littleton Long 1750-1827 of Hancock Co., Ga., and of his wife Martha Shelton. On a torn Bible record her father's name appears thus, Lad — ory, and the mother's name begins with R.

(a) **PICKARD.**—Wanted parentage of Micaja Pickard and of his wife Sarah — of Talbot Co., Ga.

(b) **LONG.**—Wanted names of chil. of Samuel Long of Carlysle, Pa., later of Ga.

(c) **BROCK.**—Wanted parentage of Joseph Brock 1760-1800, a Rev. sol. of Spotsylvania Co., Va. Did he marry 2nd Ann Chew, dau. of John?

(d) **BEAZLEY-PLEASANTS.**—Wanted parentage of Ephraim Beazley 1731-1823, Rev. sol. of Spotsylvania Co., Va., and of his wife Winnefred Pleasants.—*J. A. G.*

15177. **FLETCHER.**—Wanted infor. of Ephraim Fletcher who lived in Suffield, Granby and Colebrook, Conn. He mar. Margaret, dau. of Nathaniel Holcombe, June 30, 1768. Their chil. were: Ephraim, Margaret, Zaccheus, Hannah, Sabina, Ase-rath, Alsindo, Lois and Sarah.—*M. T. R.*

15178. **WORDEN.**—Wanted parentage with all dates of Thomas Peleg Worden b. in Grafton, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1810, mar. Aurora Elizabeth Castle of Burlington, Vt., in 1833, and d. in Burlington, Vt. 1865. Two of their sons were: Albert Jerome b. in Plattsburgh 1834, and Elbridge Peter b. in Ellinburgh, N. J. 1839. Wanted Rev. rec. also.—*J. C. W.*

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, April 14, 1934

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 14, 1934, at 9.30 a. m.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell: I quote from General Haig, of the British forces, who during the World War expressed a memorable thing: "It is the imponderables which will win the war." It gave me courage then; it often has since.

As we have been coming face to face with a new Congress I have tried to find a guiding thought for us who stand in this special relationship to the thousands of women we are expecting. What can we, the National Board, do to establish and to promote the best interests of this great meeting? And this thought of General Haig's kept recurring to me. The imponderables will make or mar the Congress. What imponderables? The way we feel, the thoughts we think, the atmosphere we create. Through all the reports, the business of the meetings, and the speeches, these imponderables of yours and mine truly will be active. Some of us will be on the platform because our works put us there; some of us will be here and there through the body of the Congress, sitting with our State delegations. Together we can be a constructive force for good, holding this Congress to harmony and winning it to new values.

I am going to ask you to pledge yourselves, with me, to live these verses from the fourth chapter of Ephesians, 4, 29, 31, 32, and Philipians, 4-8.

Our Father in Heaven, be our Teacher, be our Guide, make us newly conscious of Thy heart-searching spirit, always about us and within us, knowing us better than we know ourselves. Save us, we pray, from all fear save the fear of losing our touch with Thee. Teach us again and again that we can do all that we need to do, can have all that we need to have, through Thy inexhaustible power. And in the serenity of strength of that knowledge enable us to make these coming days a happy fulfillment of each other's needs. Help us to fix our thoughts on whatever things are true, are worthy, are just and good. Be a living Presence among us, guiding us in the way that is right. *Amen.*

The pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given. The President General announced that she had just received a message from Col. William H. Patterson advising that the Oregon State College unit had appointed her Honorary Colonel in the R. O. T. C., in recognition of her outstanding patriotic work for national defense. Mrs. Judd

of Alabama moved *That the Oregon authorities be thanked for this honor shown our President General by her appointment as Honorary Colonel, R. O. T. C., for her outstanding patriotic work for national defense.* Seconded by Mrs. Caswell, Mrs. Herrick. Carried by standing vote.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Gaffney, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Vaught, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs. Rountree, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Murray (afternoon), Mrs. Acklen, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Caley, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Trotman, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Harman, Mrs. Kimbell, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Parcells, Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Dunne, Mrs. Dick, Miss Hazard; *State Regents:* Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Rendleman, Mrs. Gundrum, Mrs. Randall, Miss Street, Mrs. Latimer (in afternoon), Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Ebert, Mrs. McCurry, Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Goodhue, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Zoller, Miss Harris, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Dilley, Mrs. Bondurant, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Dillavou, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Sanborn, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Gibbes, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. French, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Tomm, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Caswell, Mrs. Mauldin, Mrs. Gotaas, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. McFaddin, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Keese, Miss Beal, Mrs. Reymann, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. D'Egilbert; *State Vice-Regents:* Mrs. Kenway, Miss Johnson.

The Chair stated that, as a Real Granddaughter, Mrs. Norrie Alice Young Erb, formerly member of the Seminole Chapter, Florida, would be buried in Arlington Cemetery during the morning; she would ask that the State Regent of Florida, Mrs. Ebert, the Vice-President General of Virginia, Mrs. Beaman, and the Chaplain General, Mrs. Kimbell, serve as a committee to represent the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, during the services of the burial.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

The Chaplain General's work is steady;
It reaches into every State;
Details for Congress all are ready,
And correspondence is up to date.

EDITH SMITH KIMBELL,
Chaplain General.

The President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, read her report.

Report of President General

I welcome you to another April Board Meeting. To those of you who come again I wish for you the joys of remembering and renewed inspiration; to those from farthest away, a special handclasp; to those here for the first time, may your impressions be indelible, your contacts all you had anticipated, and for all of you, I wish a great joy. I am at your disposal to assist where possible.

This report has been lovingly written, whenever and wherever possible, to record with gracious appreciation the wonderful work of the fifteen States recently visited, the generous gifts, and gracious kindnesses, more especially your loyalty, which will be your greatest gift when my official duties have become a past. The miles between the sun-kissed Pacific and Atlantic have made us know each other better.

My strongest impression is the large numbers attending the conferences, the devotion of the members of this Society, one of the oldest in the patriotic groups of women, and the call to service which you answer in no uncertain terms.

I crave your indulgence if there are errors or omissions and ask that you will see that any are rectified. I want the report to be as you would wish it, but the fleeting hours and air travel have made the written word almost an impossibility.

Our work is of vital importance to the nation and our Society has become so valuable an asset that in our endeavor we are bound to have critics. We encourage and need such when it is helpful and constructive. When, on the other hand, it is unjust, uncalled for, malicious, and stimulated by ulterior motives, it should and does receive the utter disregard of dignified silence.

One never needs remember what one does not say nor regret what one does not write. Sometimes our critics often render a splendid service by making our convictions take even deeper root.

On the evening of our last Board Meeting a delightful organ recital was held in Constitution Hall, under the auspices of the North Carolina Daughters, and I know that all members of the Board were made happy through the gracious invitation which came to them to attend. It was, indeed, a most enjoyable evening when we were privileged to hear the sweet strains of music pouring from the organ which was a gift to our Society and to the Hall from our beloved Mrs. William N. Reynolds.

On Friday evening, February 2d, it was my pleasure to entertain the Women's National Press Club of Washington, Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, President, at a buffet supper in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel. The evening was a very delightful one for me, as I enjoy knowing this group of splendid women and working with them.

On Saturday, February 3d, I was privileged to broadcast over a coast-to-coast network of the Columbia System, on the "Occupational Therapy Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Ellis Island." Immediately following the broadcast I flew home.

On Monday, February 5th, I was the guest of my own Mercy Warren Chapter in Springfield, Massachusetts, at their luncheon and guest day, when Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, State Regent of Massachusetts, State officers, and officers and members from many surrounding chapters attended. This was a beautiful affair, and the guest table was bright with spring flowers. A very delightful surprise was the announcement, by the Regent, Mrs. Louis W. Knight, of two scholarships which the chapter had established at the American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts, one in honor of the State Regent, Miss Harris, and one in my honor.

An invitation was extended by Keith's Theatre to a premier showing of "The Lost Chord" on the evening of February 8th; and, being unable to attend, I asked Mrs. William Louis Dunne, our Historian General, to represent me, which she very kindly did.

On Tuesday, February 13th, an unusual privilege was accorded me to be a guest speaker at Smith College, when I was asked to take over a class of seniors and juniors for one of their hour periods. In the course of their study of history they had reached the subject of patriotism and I was asked to address them on the patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was a very large class and others were asked to attend if they desired. Many members of the faculty were present and an invitation was also extended to the members of the Betty Allen Chapter, D. A. R., of Northampton. I considered this a splendid opportunity to present our work to a college group. More and more I am impressed with the need for making our work of practical value by introducing it whenever we can in the high schools and colleges. I would like to see D. A. R. junior groups formed on the campus of every college in the country.

My engagement at the college precluded the possibility of accepting the very delightful invitation of Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, President General of the Daughters of the 17th Century, to attend their annual commemorative luncheon and meeting at Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, February 14th, I was the guest, with Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman of the Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education, of the Eunice Day Chapter, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, Mrs. Clifford S. Lyon, Regent, at their Charter Day luncheon meeting at Hotel Nonotuck, when many State officers attended, as well as many from the surrounding chapters.

That same evening I took the sleeper for Rochester, New York, arriving there the next morning, when I was met by Mrs. John P. Mosher and Mrs. Jack Gorham, who escorted me to the Seneca Hotel, where we had a nice, hot breakfast and were extended other gracious hospitalities. The occasion of my visit was the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Irondequoit Chapter, of which Mrs. John P. Mosher is the Regent. It was a pleasure to greet Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbs, State Regent of New York; Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York City, Vice-

President General; Mrs. William H. Clapp, State Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, of New York, past Curator General. It was intensely interesting to have the past chapter Regents tell of the history of the chapter and of the early days.

One of the outstanding features was the reading of the minutes of the first chapter meeting. When one considers that the chapter is forty years old, the entire proceedings seemed like the unfolding of a story. It happened also to be the birthday celebration of Susan B. Anthony, who was a member of the Irondequoit Chapter. That evening we were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Mosher at the chapter house in Livingston Park, when open house was held and Miss Rata Present gave a piano concert, dedicating their new piano. I would also like to mention that my personal page, a member of the chapter, was Mrs. Donald McMaster, a sister of Mrs. Victor Binford, the State Vice-Regent of Maine, both school friends of mine. After a most delightful day Mrs. Pouch and I left on a sleeper, she returning to New York and I to Springfield.

Tuesday, February 20th, I had planned to leave my home for Washington, but one of the worst blizzards in years confined me to my home as snowbound, and not a train was running!

On that date I sent to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, personally and in the name of the National Society, a message of condolence on the tragic death of King Albert, through His Excellency the Ambassador of Belgium, and I have received a most appreciative acknowledgment from the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, expressing grateful and warmest thanks.

So, on Wednesday, the 21st, I left to attend the ceremonies of the joint patriotic societies of the Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution, all of the District of Columbia, held in Memorial Continental Hall on the morning of February 22d, in observance of the 202d anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

My train arrived late, owing to the blizzard, but just in time for me to reach Memorial Continental Hall and meet with the other speakers and guests in the Illinois Room.

The program was most interesting. It was under the direction of Dr. Thomas E. Green and other officers of the Sons of the Revolution. The principal speaker was the Secretary of War, the Honorable George H. Dern, and I was honored to have a part on the program and to deliver and address on "Washington, the Boy." The invocation was given by the Rev. John C. Palmer, D.D., Grand Chaplain of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the District of Columbia. The pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Barbara Hyacinth Fries, of the Gov. Thomas Wells Society, Children of the American Revolution, and C. Van Grunwell, Jr., Capital Society, Children of the American Revolution. Hon. William Tyler Page gave the American's Creed, and greetings were given by the District Commissioner, Hon. George E. Allen; Brig. Gen. George S. Richards, General

Treasurer of the Sons of the American Revolution; Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, President of the District Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Miss Helen Harman, Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Charles Alexander Swann Sinclair, National President of the Children of the American Revolution. Medals were presented for essays by Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove, State Regent of the District of Columbia, and Hon. Wilbur D. Adams on behalf of the Sons of the Revolution.

Immediately following the exercises I drove, with a representative of the American Airways, to the Washington Airport to have my picture taken with the pilots and hostess, for use in my article in the MAGAZINE.

My secretary and I spent busy hours with office work and then, accompanied by Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, our Chairman of Program for the Continental Congress, I drove to Baltimore to attend the banquet of the Maryland State Sons of the American Revolution at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, upon invitation of Mr. Philip Sidney Morgan, President of that organization. It was my pleasure to be a guest speaker on the same program with Mr. Arthur M. McCrillis, of Rhode Island, the President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to receive with him and Mrs. McCrillis. After a delightful evening we drove back to Washington in a pouring rain which froze as it fell, making speed impossible.

Owing to conflicting engagements I was unable to accept the very delightful invitation of the New England Society, Mrs. Elmer E. Field, President, for the same evening; and was also sorry to have to regret the invitation of the Commonwealth Chapter, of Richmond, Virginia, to be their guest. Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, our Librarian General, who had just returned from a West Indies cruise, very graciously made the trip and represented me, delivering to them my address. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman, of Virginia, Vice-President General, who also had a part in representing the National Society.

Friday, the 23d, was given over to the keeping of appointments and matters pertaining to the Congress. That evening it was a great pleasure to have as my guests at a buffet supper in the Pan American Room of the Mayflower Hotel, the members of the Newspaper Women's Club of Washington, of which Mrs. Kate Scott Brooks is the President.

I left Washington on Saturday night, February 24th, on the sleeper, traveling all day Sunday and arriving in Memphis very early Monday morning. Here I was joined by Mrs. Lloyd F. Garrett, Regent of the LaSalle Chapter, Mississippi; Mrs. Elwyn Price, Publicity Chairman, and Mrs. Robert C. Lidden, State Chaplain, all of Corinth, Mississippi, and we traveled together to Clarksdale. We were greeted at the station by a large welcoming group, including the State Regent, Mrs. Alexander Lee Bondurant, Miss Myra Hazard, Curator General, the hostess Regent of the Rosannah Waters Chapter, Mrs. William Kennedy Herrin, Jr., Mrs. T. G. Hughes, past Regent of

the chapter, Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Fletcher Gilliland, Mrs. Willis Connell, and many others. The warm hospitality and lovely flowers made up for the cold weather I took with me. I had planned to reach Clarksdale early enough to attend the first State Conference of the Mississippi C. A. R., which gave to me great pleasure. I was the house guest, together with Miss Hazard, of Mrs. Heaton at the lovely home of her uncle, Mr. B. K. Bobo, at Lyon, who opened it to extend this hospitality. Mrs. Charles Alexander Swann Sinclair, the National President of the C. A. R., had expected to be present, and I had looked forward to this, for it is my belief that closer and closer cooperation between the Children of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution is essential from every point of view; but Mrs. Sinclair was unable to make the trip. For her I was glad to carry a message to the Mississippi State Society.

Our arrival was immediately followed by a very beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. Heaton in honor of Miss Hazard and myself, which afforded me a charming and pleasurable opportunity to meet many in advance of the Conference.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the first State Conference of Mississippi C. A. R. was called to order. The children's orchestra rendered beautiful selections. We were honored by the presence of Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Memphis, Tennessee, past Vice-President General. Her little great-granddaughter, Georgia Bryan Gilliland, who nicknamed herself "Miss Jones," was my personal page, with Elizabeth Powers, Master Greek Rice McMillan, and Master Sutcliffe Heaton. It was very inspirational to all present and to me especially to realize that here stood four generations of active service to the D. A. R. Here was a practical demonstration of the C. A. R. being literally the torch bearers to light the future of the D. A. R.

I left the Conference before adjournment, to accept the thoughtful invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Bobo to drive out to the levee to see the wonderful construction being built by the Government, to drive on this new construction and over it to view the river and realize the great precautions which are being made for flood control.

We returned in time for me to accept the gracious invitation of the State Regent to attend the Mississippi D. A. R. State Board Meeting. This afforded a delightful opportunity to meet with the members and talk informally.

It was a pleasure to attend the tea given at the Women's Club by the Children of the American Revolution and to again enjoy the society of the young people and children.

Immediately following this it gave me great pleasure to receive at a very beautiful tea and reception given by the Rosannah Waters Chapter in honor of Miss Hazard and myself at the lovely home of Mrs. Herrin.

That evening Mrs. Heaton entertained at a delightful dinner party in my honor; after which came the formal opening of the Mississippi State Conference in the Baptist Church. The members

of the C. A. R. and Girl and Boy Scouts added to the occasion, furnishing four buglers, the orchestra, and as the procession of officers entered they passed down the aisle under many American flags held aloft by the C. A. R. members who flanked both sides. Mrs. W. K. Herrin, Jr., Regent of the Rosannah Waters Chapter, presided. It was my pleasure, a little later in the program to deliver an address to a large audience of men and women, many of whom were not members. This, I believe, to be beneficial, for it carries the message of our constructive work to many outside the Society.

Tuesday morning I attended the Conference and was delighted to be introduced by Mrs. Bondurant, when I spoke informally. At this session I was presented by the hostess Regent, Mrs. Herrin, with a large box wrapped to represent, in every detail, a bale of cotton, and containing a bed quilt. For this occasion Mrs. Margaret B. Weathers, of Clarksdale, had written an original poem on a hand-painted scroll.

At its conclusion a delightful luncheon was served at the Parish House and, later in the afternoon, a tea was held, honoring the State Regents and members at the home of Mrs. Charles F. Baltzer. But it was necessary for me to leave this charming hospitality in order to make connections for Shreveport, Louisiana. Mrs. N. M. Northcross, Mrs. French Kier, and Mrs. Ben Everett, together with Mr. Bobo and Mrs. Heaton, escorted me to the train and saw to my every comfort. I left via Vicksburg to arrive that night in Shreveport, traveling over miles and miles of cotton plantations in this interesting delta section.

At Vicksburg I was very much pleased to be met by Mrs. Sol Felner, President of the Sarah Randolph Boone Society, C. A. R. It was most kind and courteous of her to have done this, inasmuch as my stop was for ten minutes only.

I arrived in Shreveport at 10 o'clock, to be met by the State Regent, Mrs. James Harris Baughman, the Regents of the hostess chapters, Miss Em Moore, Caddo Chapter; Mrs. Alarie C. Whittington, Pelican Chapter, and her husband, Dr. Whittington; Mrs. James Leroy Brown, Shreveport 1776-1908 Chapter, and Mrs. A. R. Lacey, Mrs. W. H. Strube, Mrs. Donald C. Dickson, Mrs. E. A. Sartor, Mrs. G. E. Powell, Regent of Loyalty Chapter, Alexandria, and taken to the hotel where I was welcomed into a room golden with hundreds of jonquils and friendly with pansies.

The State Board had just adjourned, and Mrs. Baughman took me down to meet them, when, to my surprise, I was ushered into a very delightful supper party, at the termination of which I talked informally of our committee work.

Wednesday morning the conference opened. Leading the opening procession were two tiny little girls dressed alike—Frances Susan Moore of Ida, Louisiana, and Bennet Keth Dickson of Shreveport, who presented me with beautiful baskets of flowers.

At noon a lovely luncheon in the main dining room of the Washington-Youree Hotel was served. A novel feature was a style show presented during the luncheon by members of the Shreveport Junior

League, whose president is Mrs. Murray Wener. This delightful participation by the young women of that group prompts me to remark that many in the Junior League are eligible to the D. A. R. and no doubt many are members. It would be of inestimable value to our Society if D. A. R. groups could be formed in the League, as they are doing such worthwhile educational work. The luncheon again gave the impression that I was in the land of daffodils.

The afternoon session afforded me an opportunity to speak of our committee work once more.

We were then driven out to Barksdale Field, a noted and spacious airport, and entertained in the home of Captain and Mrs. George Lamb. A feature of this occasion was being served by a colored mammy, in the old time costume.

In the evening came the banquet. Here an unusual event occurred. Not only was my address broadcast, but through the courtesy of Station KWKH of Shreveport, the proceedings were given almost unlimited time. Mrs. Joseph Kerr Walker, Honorary State Regent of Louisiana, was toastmistress, and in her own able and characteristic manner presided. I was surprised and delighted to be presented with a check for \$350 for Constitution Hall Debt Fund—a beautiful tray of Louisiana native wood, from Mrs. Baughman, State Regent, and a large American Flag of worsted, hand crocheted, very beautiful, and made by Mrs. S. D. McGoldrick, a charter member of Shreveport Chapter. I shall treasure it all ways. This was presented by Mrs. Walker. The presentations were broadcast, then my entire address, and as it ended I received a wire from Mr. Magna that he and a party of friends were listening to the speeches and delightful music, in my home. Mr. Dwight Northrup, manager of Radio Station KWKH, who with Mrs. Northrup were attending the banquet, very courteously and graciously signaled to me that I might speak to them. So I took over the microphone and played announcer, greeting those listening, on behalf of the State Regent, toastmistress, and Louisiana Daughters—also it was a heart warming thrill to say "Hello" to my husband, in Holyoke, and father in New York, and then announce the next musical number. Thirty-five wires came in at once from different sections, and I am told many followed.

It was a pleasure to meet at this conference the past State Regents of Louisiana and renew acquaintance with Mrs. Guericke de Coligny and Mrs. William S. Buchanan, both of New Orleans.

Very early the morning of March 1st I left by bus for Fort Smith, Arkansas. It was the only way I could keep my engagement. The storm was frightful, and the roads all that might be expected after weeks of snow, ice and rain. But being accustomed by now to being in and on the air, bouncing through mud was all a matter of course, and a joy to me because it meant being on time to meet the Arkansas Daughters. At the end of the day I arrived at the bus station to be met by Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon of Monticello, Arkansas, past Vice President General; Mrs. Rufus N. Garrett, State Vice Regent, and driven

in the latter's car to the Goldman Hotel, where I was greeted by Mrs. Charles B. Rendleman, State Regent. Without changing my attire, because of the bus being an hour late, we went at once to a tea at the home of Mrs. G. W. Allen, given by the Women's Federated Clubs of Fort Smith.

I hurried, with Mrs. Rendleman, from this delightful hospitality to the Radio Station KFPW, for a fifteen minute broadcast.

The banquet had been scheduled for Friday, but with thoughtful graciousness it was advanced to Thursday, as my bus ride made possible my arrival some hours earlier than expected and this considerably facilitated my journey north.

The Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, Mrs. Daniel Hon, Regent; Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Miss Clara B. Eno, Regent; and Marion Chapter, Mrs. Paul M. Heerwagen, Regent, were hostesses for the conference. Miss Marian Heerwagen was my sweet and efficient personal page. It was a pleasure to meet many of the past State Regents of Arkansas, Mrs. Allen Cox, Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis of Little Rock, and Mrs. W. H. Arnold of Texarkana, also Mrs. R. N. Garrett of El Dorado, the incoming State Regent; Mrs. W. E. Massey of Hot Springs, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Charles H. Miller of Little Rock, Historian General, Daughters of the American Colonists and Divisional President of the American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. John F. Weinmann of Little Rock, Historian General of the United States Daughters of 1812 and State Director of the Children of the American Revolution; Dr. Lillian Higginbotham of Pine Bluff, State Governor of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims; Mrs. J. E. Williams of Little Rock, State President of the United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. F. H. Mays, Little Rock, of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Having these distinguished representatives of other societies demonstrates my extreme pleasure in cooperation, without actual affiliation. The State Regents of Missouri and Texas could not be present, but Mrs. Luther E. Tomm, State Regent of Oklahoma, drove over with a party from Muskogee; Mrs. J. I. Pritchford of Okmulgee, Mrs. Edwin Shepard, Mrs. Ceylon Lewis and Mrs. Earl Smith and I received a hearty welcome. Mrs. Hon, Regent of the local chapter, presented me with a set of scissors which will not only be useful, but will be remembered as a gift from the city where they are made.

The banquet was delightful. And later at the evening meeting Dean Waterman, Law School, University of Arkansas, gave an address on "Matthew Lyon of Arkansas Territory."

During the conference I had the opportunity to speak several times on the committee work, my travels, and answer questions as reports were given, in addition to a formal address.

Mrs. Rendleman did a very gracious and generous act in presenting to me, in the name of the Arkansas Daughters, the check which her state had given to her last year at Congress instead of flowers, and which she had not used,

so that I might apply it to the Debt Fund. This, with a contribution of \$5 from the State Regent of Oklahoma, Mrs. Luther E. Tamm, totaled \$25, and it was given to me in a beautiful letter holder with cover made of native wood.

A lovely luncheon was followed by the afternoon session and later a tea at the Commissary, by courtesy of the Commissary Museum Association, when Mrs. Lora Goolsby presented Mrs. Rendleman and me with gavels made from wood from the gun carriage at old Fort Smith. She explained the history of the fort and its preservation. Mrs. Ashley Johnson was in charge. It was most interesting in every detail. Mrs. Johnson and Miss Merle Bryan escorted me to the tea.

I was sorry not to remain for the Candlelight Supper and Pages' Dance. However, Mrs. Simon, Mrs. Rendleman and I dined together, after which my personal page, Miss Marian Heerwagen, and Miss Lawrence Britt drove me to the train. I then bade "Goodbye" to Arkansas after a most delightful stay, of which I enjoyed every minute.

My train ride afforded me an opportunity to rest and work—for I used the time to advantage writing letters, sending wires, and writing my report.

On the evening of Sunday, the fourth of March, I arrived in Minneapolis to attend the Minnesota State Conference.

On my arrival in Minneapolis I was met at the train by my dear friends of years standing, Mr. and Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, Mrs. V. John Gregory, General Chairman of the Conference, and Regent of John Prescott Chapter, whose energies were endless, and her efficiency in looking after everyone was most evident; also by Mrs. Howard S. Dale, who so graciously served as my personal page. It was so good to meet old friends. Mr. Duxbury drove us to the Nicollet Hotel, where a cordial welcome awaited me, and it was very pleasant to have Miss Minnie M. Dilley, State Regent, arrive almost at the same hour. A busy time ensued, with reporters and camera men. I always like to meet the "ladies and gentlemen of the press" but the camera men are often more satisfactory in person than are the results of their efforts to illustrate me.

Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury entertained us at a lovely supper party, and the evening was spent in meetings and caring for mail, even into the wee small hours of another day.

Mrs. Ina M. Bell entertained at a most delightful breakfast in my honor. Mrs. Bell is not a member of our Society, but of Scotch descent and interested to meet the daughter of Colonel Walter Scott, who for many years was Royal Chief of the Order of Scottish Clans of America. I was honored to have Miss Dilley and Mrs. Gregory meet Mrs. Bell and her interesting and distinguished guests of Minneapolis.

Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York City, Vice President General and National Chairman of our Approved Schools Committee, whom I had anticipated joining me, arrived just as we were leaving for the breakfast. This brought me personal pleasure. It has seemed too bad not to have members of my Official Family with me

constantly; but in these trying times it is not so easy to just step out and take trips; and my keen appreciation of their unselfish, loyal service in giving daily attention to their respective offices is genuine and wholehearted. Mrs. Pouch and I both thought we could be together longer than we were, but as programs arranged for her pictures and my address were not always at the same meeting, nor yet on the same day, we were but to meet and part again, each to do our work in service. The appreciation of the pictures and Mrs. Pouch's most interesting narration had an instantaneous response of far reaching value; sometimes not realized by those of us more familiar with the schools. Mrs. Pouch's reward will be more interest in the schools.

Immediately following, I met the State Board of Management, where I welcomed the opportunity to again speak of committee work, urging active interest in all, as each is of the utmost importance in so large a Society.

At noon I was the honor guest at a luncheon given by the State Officers. To these various state boards and clubs, I have earnestly suggested that all states which now have but two year terms for State Regents, consider and take under advisement changing their State By-Laws to a three-year term of service for State Regents and their co-officers, making it possible for them to start their terms with an entire new set of executive officers. This would conform with the National Officers; and, as we are decidedly a national organization, states should operate the same.

The Conference formally opened in the afternoon, and was presided over most efficiently by Miss Dilley.

The opening was beautiful with its ceremony of many in colonial costume serving as an escort, together with the pages. A large American Flag unfurled from the ceiling as we entered, as it does at Congress, and after we reached the platform, the colonial ladies came forward to courtesy and the D. A. R. flag came to a halt and dipped to your President General. I cannot go further into detail, but it is very interesting to see how varied the programs of the different states are. Two very attractive young women, Miss Betty Jewell and Miss Annah M. Tresher, dressed as Colonial boys, were the color bearers. Mrs. Gregory's tiny baby girl, Dorothy, presented me with a bouquet and a girl and boy in Colonial costume brought their gift of a basket of flowers. I also received a bouquet of \$10 for Constitution Hall.

At 3 o'clock I retired to the broadcasting station, and was the guest speaker of WCCO for fifteen minutes—another publicity medium to tell of our works and to say they are good.

I returned immediately and addressed the conference informally on our work.

Later a charming tea was given by the Maria Sanford Chapter, Mrs. F. N. Wadsworth, Regent, when it was an added pleasure to welcome and have in the receiving line Mrs. Victor L. Seydel of Northfield, Minn., formerly from Michigan and past Vice President General; also Mrs. James

Lawrence Stevens, daughters of a founder of the National Society.

The banquet came that evening, and I was honored to sit next to General Stone, who is in charge of the Civil Conservation Camps, and who told me of the splendid work that they are accomplishing in the reclaiming of youth. A reception followed, and Mrs. James T. Morris, Honorary Vice President General, was greatly missed by all of us. She was in Washington, D. C., at the time, and still is. At the conclusion of the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury took me to the train, when I left for Des Moines, Iowa.

I arrived there the morning of March 6th, and was met by Mrs. F. E. V. Shore, who escorted me to the Fort Des Moines Hotel. It was such a pleasure to here meet the present and past State Officers, among them Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, who has consented to serve as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, owing to Miss Crowell's serious illness. I was presented to the Conference by the State Regent, Mrs. Bessie Carroll Higgins, who presided throughout most efficiently. I was again delighted to hear Mrs. Pouch's presentation of the school work, and to listen to the splendid reports given, all of which is so inspiring.

At noon on Tuesday we were the guests of the past State Officers at a luncheon in the small ball room of the hotel, with Mrs. Charles Douglass, President, presiding. Here Miss Martha Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Wilson H. Hamilton, past State Regent of Iowa, gave a fascinating xylophone solo, and as a tribute to the President General sang original words to the tune of "Mighty Like a Rose."

The Abigail Adams, Beacon Hill and Mercy Otis Chapters, Mrs. A. H. Edwards, Mrs. Crom Bowen, and Miss Emily G. Candee, Regents, respectively, were hostesses at a reception held at Hoyt Sherman Place in honor of Mrs. Higgins, State Regent, and her guests. That evening a banquet was held, and I was honored to be presented by Mrs. Johnston, who is not only past Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, but President National of the Daughters of 1812, and I then made my address. An informal reception followed. I was sorry to miss the stirring address made on Monday evening by State Representative Paul Cunningham on "National Defense for Peace," and also the delightful music by the pupils of the Drake Conservatory. The Program Chairman was Mrs. Clyde E. Brenton.

Wednesday morning, Mrs. George L. Owings, of Marshalltown, Governor General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Iowa, entertained at a lovely breakfast in my honor. Mrs. Andrew L. Kout and Mrs. Carl O. Vigen escorted me, and Mrs. Russell L. Rankin served as local chairman. Miss Jessie M. Kelly, past Governor, was among the guests.

Immediately thereafter Mrs. F. E. V. Shore and daughter drove me to the airport where I took off for Wayne, Nebr.

Iowa voted a \$1,000 bouquet for Constitution Hall, and later wired me these glad tidings.

I arrived at Sioux City Airport and was de-

lighted to be met by Mrs. Charles Ellis and Mrs. E. W. Hughes and her son, who drove us to Wayne, Nebr., where the Douglas King Chapter, Mrs. Carroll A. Orr, Regent, was Conference hostess.

A long time ago, when I was at boarding school I had visited Louise Mitchell, a school-mate, who then lived in Wayne, and who is now Mrs. Charles Steele of Tulsa, Okla. It was delightful to meet several of those who remembered this, among them Mrs. Charles Ellis. The headquarters of the State Conference were at the Stratton Hotel.

Mrs. Pouch had preceded me here, and had given her interesting talk. As she must needs hasten on to keep her engagements in other states, she could not tarry longer. We attended their beautiful Memorial Service together, however.

It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Horace Jackson Cary, State Regent, who presided so splendidly over the conference, and Mrs. E. H. Westcott, past State Regent.

After dinner at the Stratton Hotel, their evening meeting was held, at which Mrs. Lloyd Holm, National Vice President of the American Legion Auxiliary, gave a stirring address, and I so enjoyed meeting and talking with her later.

The scene then changed to the Assembly Hall of Nebraska State Teachers' College, when we were welcomed by Dr. U. S. Conn, President of the College, and where we spent such a happy and interesting hour.

On Thursday I listened to the splendid reports, and attended the luncheon given by the past State Officers, with Mrs. Westcott presiding. I missed Mrs. Lue R. Spencer, our Vice President General from Nebraska, in her home state, but welcomed the opportunity to visit the Lue R. Spencer Genealogical Traveling Library, and also telling the conference of Mrs. Spencer's outstanding work in the restoration of the early census records.

I enjoyed a very unusual Americanism program, which was arranged by Mrs. J. C. Lawrence, Chairman of that committee.

That afternoon I assisted in planting and dedicating a tree on the college campus. These exercises were in charge of Mrs. Clyde Oman, and Mrs. W. S. Whitton, State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift. After this, a delightful tea and reception at the college was enjoyed.

Later a banquet was held at the Presbyterian Church where the ladies had transformed the rooms into a veritable red, white and blue garden—truly lovely in every detail. And here I found my bouquet was \$305.

The evening session of the Conference was then held, and I gave my address. This was followed by a delightful reception. At the Conference I was made an honorary delegate.

Late that night I drove from Wayne to Omaha, in a driving snow storm, and reached the Omaha Airport about 3 in the morning, when I borrowed a pillow and blanket and rolled up on a bench, to snatch a few hours sleep. I had breakfast a little after daylight and then took off for Boise,

Idaho. We were delayed somewhat on account of the storm, but finally flew out of it.

I had heard of the rare beauty of Salt Lake, on a perfect day, and also that owing to frequent storms and mists a clear vision is not frequent. However, the weather was perfect. We flew very high, through Immigration Canyon and over the spot where a few days before a tragedy had occurred. The pilot asked me, through the hostess, if I would like to go up to the control room where I would have unlimited vision, and what beauty it revealed. Indescribable! Through the canyon and then out to view great Salt Lake like a perfect sapphire in a white diamond setting.

At the Salt Lake Airport I was surprised and delighted to be met by Mrs. Stephen A. Cobb, State Regent of Utah, and Mrs. Chauncey P. Overfield. I only had a half hour in which to change planes, have pictures taken and to be greeted by the reporters. I appreciated the courtesy of the Utah Daughters, who waved me good-bye as I took off for Boise, Idaho, where I arrived about 4 in the afternoon, and was met by Mrs. Thomas D. Farrer, State Regent, Mrs. I. W. Stoddard and Miss Ivah Holt. After going to my room at the hotel, these ladies took me for a lovely drive to view the trees, shrubs and flowers, all in bloom. The weather was so delightful there was no need of a coat.

At dinner we were joined by Mrs. Ernest Boone, Mrs. Beyer, and Mrs. F. B. Laney, the latter State Vice Regent.

It all seemed like a miracle, modern science making it possible to leave Omaha one morning and be in Boise at 5 the same afternoon.

The Conference was opened with a greeting from His Excellency, Governor C. Ben Ross, and their entire program was most inspiring.

Later that day I was very happy to be able to broadcast over Station KIDO.

It was a real pleasure to greet Mrs. Joseph E. Bird, past State Regent, who as Vice President General of the National Society Colonial Dames of the VXII Century, had been hostess at a breakfast given in my honor by the Colonial Dames. This was a most delightful occasion, and I was made very happy with a bouquet of \$5.

I was much interested in visiting the first home in Boise, where also was held the first religious service. The little log house is restored and preserved by the Pioneer Chapter of Boise, Mrs. I. W. Stoddard, Regent. Here I met Miss Alice Themes who journeyed there in '69 in a covered wagon and who described it all to me.

The banquet was held Saturday evening at the Owyhee Hotel, when the Reverend James Miller gave a very fine address, and Mrs. Bird rendered a lovely original poem as a toast to me.

Sunday morning I breakfasted with Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Laney, and Mrs. Beyer. Then later, they together with the State Regent and others, bade "Good-bye" as I again took off into the blue sky. I was permitted another view from the control room, to wear the headphones, to listen to a voice from Toledo, Ohio, and then to speak to the ground station and receive a reply. This, at a height of about 15,000 feet.

I had expected to have quite a wait at Salt Lake, but on arrival, found a plane was just going out and they could accommodate me, so without even time to wire, I hopped the plane and took off over wondrous mountains, clouds, scenery, wild desert country, and to Reno, Nevada, such a beautiful little city tucked away in the valley.

Here I was met by Mrs. George G. Devore, Regent of the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, who drove me through a most interesting country, and of course all very new to me, over to Carson City, the capital, where we saw a very famous collection of curios of all kinds in the capitol building, among them baskets, precious stones and Indian collections. We drove through beautiful country to Virginia City and Silver City, where the gold and silver mines are now in operation, and are most interesting. We visited the Crystal Bar where old time pictures bespeak the celebrities who visited there in what has come to be called "the early days," and which Mark Twain has described so well in "Roughing It." It also discovered postal cards with the pictures of President Harrison and Caroline Scott Harrison, on their visit to Virginia City. I purchased all they had.

There is but one D. A. R. Chapter in Nevada—the Nevada Sagebrush; but they are interested, alive, and awake to the work of the Society, with practically all committees functioning.

After dinner several came to talk informally, and I was much interested in Mrs. B. R. Addenbrooke, who is doing such fine Americanism work.

The next day a delightful luncheon was given me at the Century Club House—delightful in every detail. The tables were decorated with Peruvian lilies, ferns and American flags. I was indeed happy to meet Mrs. William E. Gould, the State Regent, and Mrs. S. S. Arentz, former National President of the Children of the American Revolution; also Mrs. O. H. Mack, former State Regent of Nevada.

Here I was presented with a book "The Big Bonanza"—the story of the Comstock Lode—by C. B. Glasscock, which I know I shall enjoy. A delightful program of violin music and speeches followed, and I addressed them.

I was particularly happy that I could visit this group which is doing splendid work, and is devoted to the Society.

That afternoon I was driven to the airport where I took off for Los Angeles.

As happened in several places, I landed by air, somewhat ahead of the schedule. This was accounted for from the fact that I had to allow plenty of time for train travel between points, in event that weather conditions prevented flights. Due to the fact that I encountered marvelous weather conditions on the West Coast, I was able to cover great distances in record time, and ahead of actual arriving time, according to pre-arranged plans.

The flight was gorgeous in beauty. We flew, via San Francisco, landing for a brief time at the lovely airport at Oakland. At a great height, we flew right by the Glick Observatory on Mt.

Hamilton, and landed at sunset, while purples and lavenders tinged the snowy peaks in radiant splendor.

I was delighted upon arriving at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles to find Mrs. Frederick F. Gundrum, the State Regent, Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, the State Vice Regent, and Mrs. Raymond Perkins, State Corresponding Secretary, already there.

I was placed in a room other than the one which the State D. A. R. had so hospitably arranged for, but with gracious and genuinely thoughtful care I was moved so as to be comfortably near my hostesses. Everything was done for my comfort.

I was delighted also to greet Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, and Mrs. Charles B. Booth, past Vice Presidents General.

While in Los Angeles I again had an opportunity to broadcast.

We all regretted that Mrs. Henry B. Joy, the National President of Founders and Patriots, could not have been there to have enjoyed and participated in the very beautiful annual luncheons given by the California Chapter, National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, at the Ambassador Hotel. Mrs. Molly Stark Breeden is its State President. The floral decorations actually carried out the colors of the Society, and were a veritable garden. The speaker was Admiral Thomas J. Senn, Commander-in-Chief of the Base Forces of the United States Navy. His speech was strong, sane, national defense, and I was delighted to have the opportunity to hear him, also to meet him as he had been a close friend of Admiral Ridley McLean, whom I have mentioned before in my report.

After the luncheon, I was taken in a car which the Buick Company had placed at my disposal, with Mrs. Clarke Stull Smith, who was platform hostess, to the Huntington Art Gallery, which I had expressed a desire to see. I did not realize that special arrangements had to be made. However, this was gladly done, and we were met at the entrance by Mrs. Edward F. Watkins, President of the Friday Morning Club, who not only gave untiringly of her time, but also of her thorough knowledge in explaining and showing me the treasures. Time does not permit any details of this lovely place, and the opportunity to view the masters. My great desire was to see the Blue Boy, which I did, Pinky, Mrs. Siddons, etc. It was hard to have to hurry through and away, barely glimpsing the original manuscripts, the Gutenberg Bible, etc.

As you know, I have been stressing the importance of interesting our younger members in the work of the Society, and I was greatly gratified to find in California, that in the Los Angeles Chapter, as well as in the Escholtzia Chapter, they have Junior Auxiliary Groups, comprised of members from the age of eighteen to thirty years. In the Los Angeles Chapter the young women meet once a month, by themselves, but under chapter officers, calling their group the Junior Auxiliary, and they are privileged to attend the meetings of the regular chapters whenever they wish. This group has Board representation

on the Chapter Board. I understand they have planned card parties, raising money for Constitution Hall. It should also be explained that the Los Angeles Chapter pays the dues of these young members into the National Society, thus making an inducement for them to join. I consider this plan of reaching our younger members splendid, and I would recommend this organization of younger groups wherever possible.

That evening I was the happy guest of Mrs. Emmet H. Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, in her lovely home, when she entertained the California State Officers Club, of which she is President.

The next morning the formal opening of the Conference took place, with the ten hostess chapters. California always has a large Conference, and on the opening day, there were present one thousand members.

I was glad that Mr. Frank P. Toms could, and did, attend, and that I could meet him.

It was with keen interest I listened to reports, and was pleased that so many states carried out the plan inaugurated at last Congress, to have a report followed by an actual demonstration of that particular work. So, to me, it was most interesting to attend the film program arranged by Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russel, National Chairman of Better Films Committee, to have several film stars present, and to be escorted in to the luncheon, which was held in the famous Cocoanut Grove, by the well-known screen star, Robert Montgomery. Mrs. Thomas E. Winter, Mr. Montgomery and Dr. Frederic P. Woellner were speakers, as was also your President General, introduced by Mrs. Gundrum.

That morning I had only a short time, but I was much interested in the exhibit on National Defense which the very capable chairman, Mrs. William B. McCullough, had arranged.

In the afternoon, the Constitution Hall report was made by Mrs. Henry H. Dace, State Chairman, with whom I have worked for years, and I was presented with a lovely bouquet of \$25. My address followed.

I was glad to greet Mrs. Clarence Olsen of Anchorage, State Regent of Alaska, and so happy to see Mrs. George DeBolt of West Virginia, former Historian General, and Mrs. Ralph E. Bristol of Utah, past Vice President General.

The Conference was truly interesting, inspirational and helpful to all.

Very reluctantly late that afternoon, the plane having left, I took the sleeper for Phoenix, Ariz.

I arrived in Phoenix early the following morning to be met by Mrs. David W. Russell, State Regent, Mrs. C. S. McMartin, and Mrs. Avery F. Olney, Regent of Maricopa Chapter, the hostess chapter. The headquarters were at the Westward Ho Hotel.

At the Conference I was much interested in the greetings by Dr. Herman E. Hendrix, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who paid a high compliment to the Daughters of the American Revolution for introducing practical patriotism into the schools.

Another veritable luncheon was held at Phoenix Country Club, when I was presented with a bou-

quet of \$5 from Phoenix Chapter, \$10 from Maricopa Chapter, \$25 from General George Crook Chapter, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Russell, and \$15 from Arizona State—a total of \$55 for Constitution Hall; also a very handsome copper tray (a product of Tucson) by Mrs. J. W. Chappell, Regent of Tucson Chapter. I wish also to speak of a hand-etched desert cactus card on which was written a very unusual poem by Ethel Maddock Clark of Phoenix, Ariz., and read by her—the metre as of "Hiawatha." I appreciated this very much.

I then gave a broadcast over Station KTAR.

That afternoon a most interesting Children of the American Revolution program was presented, and State Director being Mrs. Carl F. Kunz of Phoenix. The local chapter has 32 members. The children gave admirable speeches, and I welcomed the opportunity to talk to them.

A reception was planned for the evening, with Maricopa Chapter, as hostess.

It was an added pleasure to have Mrs. Frederic Shearer, a former Regent of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of Paris present, for I had known her so delightfully in Paris; also to renew acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Underwood who had introduced me to the Arizona Desert some years ago; to hear a very beautiful musical program; and later—but quite unexpectedly—to tell of some of my flying experiences.

As it was in each state, I left with genuine regret. But, time being the essence, I must needs take to the air again for Salt Lake—although I had changed planes there on two different occasions.

The Utah State Conference was on Saturday, March 17th, and I took off from Phoenix at five-thirty, as dawn tinged the star-lit heavens with coming light. I had left a call for 4 o'clock and drove to the airport to have nice, hot coffee and toast while awaiting the passengers. The flight was again gorgeous, between high peaks and over citrus country. Again words fail of a true description. As we approached Los Angeles a dense fog made it necessary to come down at an emergency port. However, this shows their caution. It was not long before a car came and picked us up, and the ride was over country I had not seen. We were taken to the Los Angeles Airport. Later on, after sleeping a few hours in a chair, I took off for Salt Lake. This time wind in the canyon blew so hard, with so great a head-on velocity, that at high speed the plane was standing still. I had wired ahead as to the inadvisability of trying to meet me, for I could see we would come down at an unknown hour. It suddenly turned wintry cold—the temperature dropped twenty degrees, and finally we put down in a field nearest to Cedar City—but not near to anything. Here it was deemed best by the pilot to stay until word could be received that weather and wind conditions were improving. So here we sat, until 5 in the morning, without heat, or lights, to save batteries. If he thought best—so did I! We were furnished with plenty of steamer rugs, pillows, optimism, and sleepy enough to have several much needed naps. The roar of the motors finally

announced daylight, and we soared away, through the canyons into Salt Lake City. I relate this to show the great care that is taken, and also why it is hard to give definite times to take off and landings.

I went at once to the Hotel Utah, snatched a little rest, changed and was ready for the Conference, opening at 10 o'clock. I found Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bristol were at the hotel, so we breakfasted together. Mrs. Stephen A. Cobb, State Regent, joined us. I might add that in every case the reporters and photographers were on hand, ever courteous, thoughtful and efficient, and I was always glad to "hold that pose"—ever hopeful of good results.

My address was scheduled for the luncheon that noon, held at the Alta Club, and very naturally the "gold digger" was delighted when the Conference voted a bouquet of \$30 for Constitutional Hall. Later the privilege was mine to broadcast over Station KDYL.

That evening I was the dinner guest in the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey P. Overfield.

Late that night Mrs. Overfield drove me to Ogden, where I was to spend the night as the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, the latter past Vice President General of Utah. They had invited me to drive to Denver with them on Sunday and it was necessary to get an early start as it was a little over five hundred miles. This we did, and I enjoyed it all very much—though I must confess to rolling up on the back seat and sleeping for about an hour.

Going through Laramie, Wyo., I stopped to look up Mrs. John Corbett, the State Regent, but learned through Mr. Corbett, whom I was so glad to meet, that she had gone to Denver to attend the Colorado Conference. I was delighted to meet her there, although we were robbed of her company en route.

Again I had wired ahead that I could not know the time of arrival, and this was fortunate, for engine trouble developed about 6 o'clock, not far from Denver. Before we could get under way it was late, so it seemed best to remain all night in Loveland. We arose very early, Mr. Bristol arranged for a car, and driver for me, and I arrived in Denver at the Cosmopolitan Hotel on time.

My room was in gala dress, with flowers and books, and my first caller Mrs. John Campbell, Honorary Vice President General. The morning was spent in renewing delightful acquaintances—Mrs. Arthur D. Wall, Regent of the Peace Pipe Chapter, and National Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag Committee; Mrs. Rudolph E. Dreyer, Regent of the Denver Chapter; Mrs. Victor A. Miller, Regent Colorado Chapter, and a Smith College graduate, like myself; Mrs. Emily M. Randall, State Regent; Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert Allen Black, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler, former Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, were among the callers.

The day was full of activities—the beautiful opening of the Conference and the fine reports,

I hope Mrs. Boyd's address "The Long Look" will be made available for others. A broadcast by your President General was made over Station KOA.

A very large number attended the banquet that night at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, including Governor Edwin C. Johnson.

The Monday evening session was opened with a beautiful flag procession, followed by a brilliant program, including an address by Governor Johnson and also your President General. As in other states, a lovely bouquet amounting to \$5 was given to me by the three Denver Chapters, in the form of a donation to Constitution Hall. The three chapters in Denver also presented me with a silhouette made from copper—"The Covered Wagon." This was made by a talented mountain rancher.

Then came the meetings Tuesday, March 20th, and I was glad I was able to hear not only the State Regent's report, but also those of the chapters, and a very stirring address on "What Price Liberty" by the Right Reverend Irving P. Johnson, so timely for the Lenten season.

At the noon hour the members of the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A., under the leadership of Mrs. W. Barrie Huston, demonstrated the year's work in Americanism, in a program given at the Garden Place School, Globeville—following a luncheon served by the members of the cooking class in the Rude Park Community Center. The working order of the group in this center was given in an interesting way under the supervision of Mrs. Stansbury Thompson and Mrs. Wall.

I left Denver at 6:30 for Cheyenne, Wyo., where I took off for Washington State.

I arrived in Seattle, by plane, and hired a car at once to drive to Bellingham, as I was under the impression that the Conference was already in session, but again I found I was a little ahead of schedule. The ride from Seattle to Bellingham was gorgeous, over the famous Chuckanut Drive, along Puget Sound. I had seen the beauties of the Italian Lakes, driving to Sorrento and Amalfi, but they are no lovelier in comparison. Beyond Mount Baker, and clearly visible, were the Olympics, as well as mountains in Vancouver, B. C., for we were but a short distance from there.

I was welcomed at the Hotel Leopold by Mrs. B. B. Riley, State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Pelagius Williams, Regent of Chief Whatcom Chapter, and taken to a suite of rooms, quite New England in their appointments. I thought I was way down East, instead of in the very northwest corner of the United States. These were put at my disposal through the courtesy of Chief Whatcom Chapter.

After a most delightful luncheon we then went for a lovely drive. It was thrilling to see acres and acres of tulips, of daffodils, hyacinths, and to stand in the midst of these spring blossoms and to look up at Mount Baker and the Sisters, all snow covered. Such experiences are featured in the Alps, but I recommend American travel to know better the beauties of your own country. It is every bit as thrilling, as enjoyable and aston-

ishing, with no passports needed at each state line.

The Conference opened in the evening in the Crystal Room of the hotel. It was a great pleasure to meet past State Regent of Washington, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, a Seattle pioneer and daughter of one of Washington's territorial governors. She is a charter member of Rainier Chapter and member of the Board of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, also Honorary Vice-President General of this Society. Mrs. Leary has been very ill and she received a warm welcome. Mrs. Wesley Hugh DuBois was present; Mrs. Frank L. Cooper; Mrs. John Wallace, past State Regents, and the evening of the banquet the entire Conference was gladdened by the presence of Mrs. William Sherman Walker, past Vice-President General and also a former Organizing Secretary General—but better known for her work as past Chairman of the National Defense Committee. It was my pleasure to pay Mrs. Walker a well deserved tribute at the day-time session, as well as to welcome her in the evening, when she gave a fine response. Mrs. Charles Head delivered a stirring address; my address was also made at this banquet, after which followed a reception. A delightful automobile tour was enjoyed Friday afternoon and a charming tea at "Secelehel," the spacious home of Mrs. C. X. Larrabee.

After thoroughly enjoying the fine welcome and hospitality of the Washington Daughters, I arose at an early hour, breakfasted, and bade "Goodbye" to Miss Zoe Beal, the charming and efficient State Regent, and Mrs. Riley, and drove back over the same gorgeous road to Seattle Airport, where I just made the plane for Portland.

On arrival at the Portland Airport, I was welcomed by Mrs. John Y. Richardson, State Regent, and Mrs. A. H. Workman, Regent of Willamette Chapter, which was hostess to the Conference. Here again I was ahead of my schedule, arriving in time to attend the beautiful Memorial Service held in the Neighbors of Woodcraft Building. This was followed by a tea for the delegates given by Willamette Chapter; after which I went to the home of Judge and Mrs. McCamant for dinner. Judge McCamant was a former President General of the Sons of the Revolution.

The Conference opened Monday at 9:30 o'clock, with a delightful program. The Mayor of the City of Portland, J. K. Carson, welcomed the Daughters. I was presented and brought to them greetings.

A Constitution Hall luncheon was a novel feature. Mr. Paul Workman, the son of the Hostess Regent, had made a perfect and beautiful model of Constitution Hall, every exterior feature worked out in detail, and a battery inside making its illumination possible. Mrs. Henry R. Wahoske, a former State Regent of Montana, but who has now transferred to Portland, is State Chairman of Constitution Hall, and she gave her report. As in several other instances, her work was demonstrated. I had suggested to the states where I was to visit that instead of spending large sums on flowers, as I was traveling so rapidly, that contributions be made to the debt fund for Constitu-

tion Hall, and credited to the states. Upon this particular occasion, the various ones contributing tied the money with ribbons to which was attached also the names of the donors, and these were in the windows of the little model. After my talk on the debt, I enjoyed pulling these out and announcing the results. It did not end here, for the contributions were added to from time to time until they reached something over \$100. I am happy to say that Mrs. Workman presented me with the model for my very own.

In the afternoon more interesting reports were given showing the splendid work done in Oregon along all lines. Later Mrs. Richardson opened her beautiful home for a delightful tea, which was very lovely indeed.

In the evening the Conference opened with a delightful concert by the Infantry Band of Vancouver Barracks. A minuet was charmingly danced by members of the C. A. R., dressed in Colonial costume. The Delphian Women's Chorus sang beautifully, and I was initiated into the Mystic Order of the Rose together with Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Weatherford. Margaret Hansley, Rose Regent of the Women's Advertising Club, conducted the initiation. I then gave my address. I was delighted to present certificates to four young winners of the Good Citizenship Medals. The actual medals not having arrived, very lovely and fitting certificates had been arranged by Mrs. F. Louis Stoeckle, State Chairman of the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. Clubs, and on her behalf and that of the State Regent I was happy to have the honor of bestowing them.

A reception followed the evening meeting.

Tuesday morning the Portland Colony of New England Women entertained at Campbell Court Hotel at a lovely breakfast—Mrs. Herbert C. Holmes, President, and Mrs. Robert E. Merrick, Chairman of Entertainment.

At the Tuesday morning session Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, National Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of Willamette Chapter, gave a forceful talk on "America Meets a New Situation," sounding the same keynote as my own address.

Then came the luncheon. At this luncheon a beautiful arm bouquet was presented to me, with a delightful speech on behalf of the Legion Auxiliary. This brought me a very particular happiness. Also a basket of flowers came from the State Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Mrs. E. C. Bronaugh, Jr., State President.

I was intensely interested in hearing an address by Dr. Burt Brown Barker, Vice President of the University of Oregon. The Rose City Post Choral Club rendered several selections.

That afternoon a radio broadcast over Station KEX had also been arranged for me, again, with the usual gracious courtesy of the stations. I heard from many after this, among them Miss Anne Lang, past Vice President General and past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, who telephoned she was too ill to attend the Conference, which I regretted very much. It was nice to hear her voice, however.

Tuesday evening, they held their informal ban-

quet at the Benson Hotel. Major General Creed C. Hammond, lately returned from the Philippines where he had been Controller General for four years, was the speaker on "The Philippines and Conditions in the Far East."

Wednesday morning, Mrs. Richardson and her daughter, Ruth, drove me to Champoag, the D. A. R. memorial to Pioneer Mothers. A hearty welcome awaited us and a steaming hot breakfast. This, and the lovely bouquet of native wild flowers which graced the cabin, were greatly enjoyed. The log cabin is very complete and it houses many antiques which were brought across the plains. The huge fireplace was a joy. We were entertained at the breakfast by the Board of Governors, Mrs. I. L. Patterson, Chairman, and Mrs. J. T. Peters, in charge of marking of Historic Spots.

We then left Champoag, enroute to Corvallis to the Oregon State College, where we arrived about 11 o'clock. We went directly to the Pi Beta Chi where the Student Regent is the head of this house. Here we met the Student Chapter members, and the local Winama Chapter for the luncheon held in Memorial Union Building, with the College Board. I was honored to sit at the right of President C. W. Peavy, of the College, to have Miss Janet Millard at my right, and further privileged to have her bestow upon Miss Elizabeth Ott, a senior, a scholarship which this young student chapter—Chintimini Chapter—had just raised, and which made possible her returning for the third term and finishing her senior year. This fine young Regent asked me to present it. Here is my idea of practical national defense among, and actually with, students, and the happiness depicted in that young girl's eyes was reward enough for me.

Following the luncheon came the Convocation of the Student Body. Through Colonel W. H. Patterson, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Band played; and I was introduced by President Peavy—the second woman to ever give the Convocation Address at the College, Honorable Ruth Bryan Owen was the first.

Our D. A. R. group is a recognized student activity, and held in the highest respect. They appreciate the fact that we wish not to irritate, but to educate. My address was broadcast over Station KOAC, and all stations stood by as a matter of courtesy.

Later that afternoon, I drove over to Eugene, with Mrs. W. H. Patterson and Mrs. W. J. Kerr, the wife of the Chancellor. The Chi Omega House was our hostess here. A delightful dinner was given at the Osburn Hotel, with the Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, and the new student group—Lucinda Cox Brown Chapter, in charge. After which we went to Gerlinger Hall to install this new D. A. R. Chapter at the University.

This day with the colleges was my wedding anniversary, and I felt, as Mr. Magna expressed it so beautifully in a telegram, that I could spend it in no finer way than in actually and personally taking the splendid national defense work of the Daughters of the American Revolution right into the colleges and sponsoring the forming of stu-

dent groups. This is a practical method which is doing infinitely more than all the platform speeches in the world. These young people are eager to have these ideas, are quick to grasp them, and our sponsoring of American ideals and patriotic education in the colleges will be, and is, an off-set of some student activities not to our own liking.

Mrs. Richardson, Ruth, Mrs. William House and Mrs. Nelson W. Hibbs took me to dinner at the University Club, and then said "Goodbye" to me at the station, where I took the sleeper for Billings, Montana, as heavy snowstorms made flying impossible.

I left Portland with the same sense of regret that I could not stay longer in each state. It had been a full week, but I was keenly happy and satisfied with such wonderful work being carried on.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Dillavou met me at the station upon arrival, and took me to the Northern Hotel, where I was welcomed with roses from the American Legion Post No. 4.

It was such a pleasure to meet Mrs. J. Walter Scott of Armstead, one of our National Vice Chairmen of Preservation of Historic Spots Committee, whom I had met on a previous visit to Montana, and who had been in Boise at the Idaho State Conference, with her daughter. She is seventy-seven years young, and a wonderful student of history, her reports outstanding, and her energy of a vital quality. Her collection of pressed wild flowers of Montana totals into the thousands, and formed a most attractive window display in one of the shops.

I went almost immediately from the train to the Broadcasting Station to deliver a talk over Station KGHS, the fourteenth broadcast given on this trip. This advantageous hour had been arranged before the plane schedule had been interrupted by bad weather.

A theatre party had been arranged as part of the Conference Program, at one of the movie houses, where we went immediately following the broadcast. This was a real treat as I had had practically no opportunity for this type of relaxation. Then too it happened to be a new picture in which Robert Montgomery was starring and about which he had told me at the luncheon in Los Angeles. It was most interesting and enjoyable.

The Conference opened the next day, and it proved to be a busy one. The American Legion presented to me a beautiful basket of flowers at the Conference, which were much appreciated. I was very glad to have a number of their members remain during my informal talk, when I explained that we could not affiliate, and had a legal opinion to that effect. In all of the states our mutual co-operation has been much enjoyed.

A delicious luncheon was served by the Ladies Aid Circle "O" of the Congregational Church. This was followed by a busy afternoon.

Then came the banquet, attended by the heads of all the patriotic societies. I was presented by the State with \$10 as my bouquet, and a delightful reception was held.

I prepared to take an early morning plane east. The weather man willed it otherwise, however, so I departed by train, and finally reached Holyoke. I arrived in Washington on Monday morning.

A little over a year ago, our Society presented to the American Legion Post of Takoma Park, Md., four flags used during the period of the Revolutionary War, which were carried by this post in the Inaugural Parade on March 4th, when Franklin D. Roosevelt became our President. On Thursday evening, April 12th, I was invited by the post, of which Captain C. A. Hoglund is Commander, to make formal presentation of these flags and a case in which to house them. I accepted very gladly, and in the name of the Society they were presented, with a short history of each flag, and accepted by Commander Hoglund. An extremely interesting program had been arranged and I was so sorry not to remain for the entire evening, but pressing Congress duties made that impossible.

As I write this report, I marvel at many things. The interest, loyalty and unselfish service which our members constantly give.

I was amazed in one state, during a round table discussion, to have one of our members ask how much salary was paid to the National Officers. So it is fitting right here to state again that one of the strong forces of loyalty in the D. A. R. is that all the officers—national, state and chapter—serve with unstinted devotion, and without remuneration. If money is paid, it is given by the officer, to the work of the Society—not the other way round.

For many years now, the Society has been building and expanding, increasing its overhead, and its disbursements, without increasing its income. That our Treasurer General has been able to keep us on the right side of the ledger during these past two trying years, is an amazing accomplishment, and only a rigid economy has made it possible. Just as soon as it is feasible, the income of the National Society should be increased to adequately take care of its business.

I returned very close to the Congress; but I knew the capabilities of the women who had various responsibilities in their hands, and for their loyal, constant care, and careful planning, I cannot express too much appreciation.

The Mississippi Conference convened February 28th; from that date—and including it—I attended regular State Conferences in fifteen states, totaling in the two years I have been in office, an attendance at *all* but six states, at regular State Conferences. These six, three in October and three next March, I anticipate visiting the coming fall and spring. It has all been an enthusiastic joy. I again wish to thank the State Regents for careful planning that I might accomplish this, for unbounded hospitality and generosity.

I am deeply grateful for a veritable avalanche of messages of loyalty which came to me in March—not only in the form of telegrams and letters from officers and members, but in fine resolutions passed at Conferences, where I was in attendance. These came to me also from many

parts of the country—to which were added a number from people outside our organizations who realize that right and truth, with honest convictions, are worth everything and are respected.

My loving regard and sincere respect for the Founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose memory we featured on our program last year, and will again this year, is my guiding star. My oath of office compels me to take care of this organization, above all others, to keep it free from entangling alliances, exploitation and propaganda, to cherish its aims, objects and ideals. The finest tribute the members, as a whole, can pay them for giving us this Society, as our heritage and responsibility, is to keep the D. A. R. just as they meant it to be; to operate it under its own Constitution and By-Laws, and strictly adhere to its own resolutions, passed through the wisdom of experience, at our own Congresses, down through the years. Those who would, and do, criticize such a program, are those who are serving some interests other than the D. A. R.

As members of the National Board of Management of this particular Society, who have taken the oath of office, I trust we will enter into the coming D. A. R. Congress united in opinion and loyalty, to put the Daughters of the American Revolution interests first; to have its welfare at heart, and not be swayed from the responsibilities of the official obligation to which we were elected, and to which, under oath, we are pledged.

I urge you to face facts as they exist, not as they may be twisted to appear. If any question exists, it is not one of national defense. For that, I am committed and stand, as an individual, as an officer, and as the President General of this Society. To that, as a Society, we will adhere. The only question is, if question there be, is on affiliation, which is entirely separate, and which our Congresses have repeatedly ruled against. Lawyers, on two separate occasions, have rendered legal opinion, that this we cannot do.

In conducting ourselves as businesslike women, let us be loyal and sane, and demonstrate our united effort to continue together for the growth of our beloved Society and the things for which it stands.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
President General.

The Chair reminded the members of a vacancy in the list of Honorary Vice Presidents General, and stated that without objection, and hearing none, the regular order of business would be suspended in order that the election of seven members to serve on an investigating committee could be effected. The Chair explained the procedure. After discussion, several nominations were made and some withdrawn as the nominees' state had a candidate, and the following were nominated: Mrs. Herrick of Illinois, Mrs. Richardson of Oregon, Miss Street of Connecticut, Mrs. McDonald of Michigan, Miss Harris of Massachusetts, Mrs. Gundrum of California, Mrs. Tomm of Oklahoma. Mrs. Gaffney of Georgia moved that nominations close for those forming the committee

to comprise the investigation for Honorary Vice President General. Seconded by Mrs. Bailey. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the names of those placed in nomination and Mrs. Caley of Pennsylvania moved *That the Secretary cast the ballot for the members forming the Investigating Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. McCurry. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot for the seven members nominated to serve as an Investigating Committee to report on the service of candidates for the office of Honorary Vice Presidents General, and the Chair declared the seven named duly elected.

Miss Street of Connecticut stated that so many had expressed the wish that Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee be placed in nomination for the office of Honorary Vice President General; that her long loyal service had extended through many years; that her state had endorsed her. The Vice President General of Tennessee, Mrs. Acklen, and the State Regent, Mrs. Steele, expressed personal and the state's desire that Mrs. Bryan's outstanding service be recognized, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick of Kansas moved *That the courtesy of presenting their candidate, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee to the committee for consideration for the office of Honorary Vice President General be granted the Tennessee members of the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Higgins. Carried. (Seconded by Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee.)

The Chairman of Credentials Committee, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., reported registrations moving along satisfactorily, save for a little feeling over the demand of certain ex-national officers to take places ahead of those standing in line sometimes for hours; after discussion Mrs. Spencer of Nebraska moved *That only active officers and Honorary National Officers shall be accorded special privileges for registration.* Seconded by Mrs. Marshall. After discussion the motion was lost—a rising vote 25 for and 29 against.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified, 1,000; number of supplementals verified, 426; total number of papers verified, 1,426. Papers returned unverified: originals, 20; supplementals, 37. New records verified, 340. Permits issued for official insignias, 137; for miniature insignias, 128; for ancestral bars, 423.

WINIFRED E. REED,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Reed moved *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1,000 applicants for membership.* Seconded by Mrs. Parcells. Carried.

Mrs. Reed stated that for the first time in eight

years applications were in excess of losses—that they were on the increase.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 1,000 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Miss Nettleton, moved *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 147 former members.* Seconded by Mrs. Beavers. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 147 former members duly reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

My report is as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Susan Neal Sherrill, Bunkie, La.; Mrs. Esther Gahrning Barnum, Robbinsdale, Minn.; Mrs. Martha B. Y. Paylor Green, South Boston, Va.

The State Regent of Louisiana requests that chapters be authorized at Amite and Natchitoches, La.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mae Colburn Patrick, Satanta, Kans.; Mrs. Minnie Marsh Wheat, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Mrs. Dorothy G. DeGroot Maass, Glen Rock, N. J.; Mrs. Bonnie Lee Hess Eichberg, Berlin, Germany.

Through their respective State Regents the following re-appointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Mae Colburn Patrick, Satanta, Kans.; Mrs. Minnie Marsh Wheat, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Mrs. Bonnie Lee Hess Eichberg, Berlin, Germany.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Tobias Lear, Marysville, Calif.; Col. Armwell Long, Frankford, Del.; Bayou Coteille, Boyce, La.; Wade-Evans, Newellton, La.; Jonathan Hatch, Falmouth, Mass.; Lucinda Cox Brown, Springfield, Oreg.; Joyce Scott, Greer, S. C.; Guadalupe Victoria, Victoria, Texas; Spencer Roane, Spencer, W. Va.; Rochambeau, St. Cloud, France.

ELISE H. PARCELLS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Parcells moved *That the Organizing Secretary General's report be accepted.* Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since the February meeting the following work has been carried on in the office of the Recording Secretary General:

The minutes of the Regular Board meeting held February 1 were prepared for the magazine and proof read, verbatim transcribed, indexed and bound. Rulings were typed and delivered to each office, also copied for the ruling book and temporary index made.

Resolutions and letters, as directed by the National Board of Management, were given prompt attention.

The proposed amendments to the By-Laws were prepared for printing, proof read and delivered to the Corresponding Secretary General for distribution.

Notices for the two April Board meetings were mailed to members, also notices of the Executive Committee meeting of April 11. Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held in January have been written and indexed; rulings copied and delivered to offices affected.

March 15 letters of instructions were written to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Forty-third Continental Congress. The response has been most encouraging.

In accordance with Article II, Section 7, of the By-Laws, letters were written to each State Regent notifying her of the vacancy in the number of Honorary Vice Presidents General caused by the death of Mrs. William Lindsay.

Since the last Board meeting a total of 682 membership certificates have been engrossed and mailed. Notification cards of admission to new members numbering 675 have been written and mailed.

All correspondence has been given prompt attention and the routine work of the office is up to date.

In March I had the opportunity of attending a meeting of the Ocklawaha Chapter at Eustis, Fla. Mrs. Howard McCall, Past Vice President General, was also a guest. Much interest was shown in our work and a cordial reception given to our "words of wisdom." I also visited the Ponce de Leon Chapter at Winter Haven.

The Michigan State Conference was attended in April and was one of the best ever held.

HELEN N. JOY,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. John M. Beavers, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Since the February Board meeting the following supplies have been issued from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General:

Application blanks	6,590
Leaflets of How to Become a Member	715
Leaflets of General Information	727
Pamphlets of Necessary Information	147
Constitution and By-Laws	119
Transfer cards	560
Pamphlets of "What the Daughters Do"	600
Ancestral Charts	3,729
Applicants' Working Sheets	3,682

Copies of the proposed amendments to the By-Laws to be acted upon at the coming Congress were sent to members of the National Board and Chapter Regents.

Orders for Manuals have been filled to the number of 125,056 copies. The distribution according to languages follows: English, 90,310; Spanish, 2,949; Italian, 8,495; Hungarian, 487; Polish, 8,474; Yiddish, 1,938; French, 1,555; German, 2,739; Russian, 1,090; Greek, 1,190; Swedish, 851; Portuguese, 1,217; Lithuanian, 839; Norwegian, 502; Bohemian, 573; Armenian, 1,032; Finnish, 423; Japanese, 392.

Eleven hundred and forty-five letters were re-

ceived and either referred to the proper department to which they were intended or answered in my own office where nine hundred and forty-three were written.

HATTIE M. BEAVERS,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Beavers, read a letter received from Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Honorary Vice President General of Alabama, expressing appreciation for the message of love sent her.

The Treasurer General, Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1, 1934, to March 31, 1934:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, December 31, 1933..... \$105,660.42

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$97,137; initiation fees, \$6,955; reinstatement fees, \$245; supplemental fees, \$1,482; application blanks, \$233.30; Awards of Merit, \$12.50; certificates, \$2.50; charter fees, \$30; coin box, \$10.50; copying lineage, \$1.50; commissions: Flags, \$12.03; insignia, \$84.50; creed cards, \$6.10; D. A. R. Reports, \$2.30; duplicate paper fees, \$151.01; exchange, \$.08; Flag codes, \$74.64; posters, \$61.36; guide books, \$17.50; historical papers, \$91.24; index library books, \$.75; interest, \$320.87; lineage, \$2,175; index No. 2, \$10; magazine: subscriptions, \$4,042.50; advertisements, \$1,660.26; single copies, \$87.33; cuts, \$27.13; Minutes of National Board, \$5,000; pictures, \$1; proceedings, \$4.50; ribbon \$4.43; regents lists, \$20; rent from slides, \$55.57; stationery, \$7.10; telephone, \$32.58; collections on checks, \$4.15; concessions at 42nd Congress, \$125.66; contributions to Library, \$161.60; Constitution Hall Events, \$11,994.78; Memorial Continental Hall, \$942.

Total Receipts..... 133,287.27

\$238,947.69

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$591; initiation fees, \$175; reinstatement fees, \$65; supplemental fees, \$82..... \$913.00

President General: clerical service, \$1,579.32; official expenses, \$1,500; postage, \$76.52; paper, book and folders, \$12.59..... 3,168.43

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,020.51; postage, \$25; book, \$2.50; express, \$.87..... 1,048.88

Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$663.10; lithographing, \$37.50; binding books, \$13; paper and folders, \$12.22..... 725.82

Certificate: clerical service, \$359.34; engrossing, \$222.60; postage, \$81.12..... 663.06

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$819.30; postage, \$79; paper leaflets and book, \$44.98; binding books, \$3.25..... 946.53

Registrar General: clerical service, \$7,159.57; pads, \$.90; typewriter repairs, \$.50; postage, \$182.68; express, \$.82..... 7,344.47

Treasurer General: clerical service, \$4,736.25; blanks, cards and paper, \$212.14; postage, \$106; typewriter repairs, \$42.59..... 5,096.98

Historian General: clerical service..... 742.62

Reporter General: clerical service, \$66.25; proofreading and indexing, \$200; postage, \$11.59; supplies, \$1.50..... 279.34

Librarian General: clerical service, \$1,240.95; accessions, \$51.09; cards and binder, \$79.74; binding books, \$99.50; express, \$2.13; postage, \$15..... 1,488.41

Curator General: clerical service, \$388.08; postage, \$.5; dater, \$1..... 394.08

Chaplain General: postage..... 15.00

General Office: clerical service, \$896.01; postage and stamped envelopes, \$246.25; binding books, \$8.50; notary expense, \$9.50; Flag codes, \$146.04; flowers, \$25.41; car fare, \$8.40; express, \$4.28; supplies, \$236.92; typewriter repairs, \$1.25; Federal tax, \$14.14	1,596.70
Committees: Clerical service, \$143.73; Americanism, express, \$1.01; Better Films, postage, \$100; Building and Grounds, clerical service, \$459.96; postage, \$2; express, \$32; Correct Use of Flag, postage, \$4.98; express, \$16; Filing and Lending, postage, \$29.21; express, \$2.23; envelopes, \$3.75; Genealogical Records, postage, \$3.01; Historical Research, postage, \$4; express, \$45; Patriotic Lectures, slides, \$1.20; express, \$19.51; Radio, postage, \$5; Sons and Daughters, buttons, \$131.65; stamp, \$35; express, \$5.20; Special Census, postage, \$3.60	921.32
Expense—Buildings: employees pay roll, \$5,421.01; fuel oil, \$2,169.77; electric current and gas, \$816.37; ice, towel service and water rent, \$130.76; elevator inspection and laundry, \$10.86; apartment and clock rent, \$231; repairs, \$10; supplies, \$320.41	9,110.18
Printing Machine: printer, \$315; supplies, \$120.74	435.74
Constitution Hall Events: service, \$3,573.10; care of organ, \$50; inspection fee and tax, \$8.40; cards, \$1.70; telephone, \$15.45; repairs, \$32.45; rail, \$302.25; account water cooling system, \$500	4,483.35
Memorial Continental Hall Events: services, \$236.50; heat, \$31; light, \$31; repairs, \$321.17; refund, \$110	729.67
Magazine: Subscription Department, clerical service, \$574.95; postage, \$95.43; telegrams, \$5.86; express, \$87; Editor, salary, \$718.74; articles, \$91; binding books, \$3.25; postage, \$6; Genealogical Editor, salary, \$150; commissions, \$332.70; subscription refunded, \$2; index, \$65; cuts, \$403.74; postage, \$229.68; December-March issues, \$3,483.58	6,162.80
Auditing accounts	240.00
Collection on checks	18.38
D. A. R. Reports, vols., \$15; express, \$15	15.15
Duplicate paper fee	4.00
Furniture and fixtures—file	126.75
Lineage, vols., \$2,331; express, \$27.58	2,358.58
Lineage index, No. 2, refunded	5.00
Printed Minutes of the National Board	5,000.00
Proceedings, express15
Ribbon	16.00
Stationery	380.68
State Regents postage	28.80
Telephone and telegrams	815.22
Forty-third Congress: Credential, clerical service, \$984.57; cards, \$7.35; postage, \$187.50; House, labor, \$70; postage, \$19; supplies, \$10.10; Invitation, postage, \$15; Memorial Service, music, \$2.43; Page, pencils, \$6; Parking, postage, \$7.50; Programs expenses, \$500; services, \$239.55; postage, \$10; files and stationery, \$7.83; Transportation, postage, \$10; supplies, \$11	2,087.83
Total Disbursements	\$57,362.92
Balance	\$181,584.77

PERMANENT FUND

Balance at last report, December 31, 1933

\$7,935.81

RECEIPTS

Constitution Hall contributions

\$15,920.77

Memorial Constitution Hall contributions

858.28

Total Receipts

16,779.05

\$24,714.86

DISBURSEMENTS

Constitution Hall:		
Notes Payable	\$15,000.00	
Interest	5,389.75	
Mortgage release and markers	15.95	
Memorial Continental Hall furnishings	622.71	
Total Disbursements		\$21,028.41
Balance		\$3,686.45
Petty Cash Fund		\$800.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, December 31, 1933	\$854.61	
Receipts	150.00	
	1,004.61	
Disbursement: Southern California Telephone Company Bond	1,000.00	
Balance		\$4.61

IMMIGRANTS MANUAL

Balance, December 31, 1933	7,175.68	
Contributions, \$9,193.47; single copies, \$2.84	9,196.31	
	16,371.99	
Disbursements: Services, \$120; express, \$243.25; telegram, \$1.89; postage, \$528; English edition, \$4,763.06; supplies, \$88.85; refund, Louisiana, \$1.20	5,746.25	
Balance		10,625.74

APPROVED SCHOOLS

Receipts	25,065.94
Disbursements	25,065.94

LIBERTY LOAN

Balance, December 31, 1933	1,491.45	
Interest	2,125.00	
	3,616.45	
Disbursements—Pensions	1,005.00	
Balance		2,611.45

ANGEL AND ELLIS ISLANDS

Balance, December 31, 1933	\$7,444.65	
Receipts	4,018.13	
	11,462.78	
Disbursements: Service, \$1,455; postage, \$22; expenses, \$22.78; supplies, \$747.28; Angel Island, \$90	2,337.06	
Balance		\$9,125.72

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Receipts	2,902.87
Disbursements	2,902.87

LIBRARY

Balance, December 31, 1933	646.17	
Interest	601.38	
	<u>1,247.55</u>	
Disbursements—Books	140.64	
Balance		1,106.91

CONSERVATION AND THRIFT

Receipts	336.19	
Disbursements	336.19	

RELIEF

Balance, December 31, 1933	148.70	
Receipts	137.20	
	<u>285.90</u>	
Disbursements	155.70	
Balance		130.20

STUDENT LOAN

Receipts	5,696.65	
Disbursements	5,696.65	

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Balance, December 31, 1933	10,459.11	
Contributions, \$13,806.69; medals, \$13	13,819.69	
	<u>24,278.80</u>	
Disbursements: Services, \$1,567.38; messenger, \$120; supplies, literature, etc., \$2,225.85; refund, Louisiana, \$1.80	3,915.03	
Balance		20,363.77

PUBLICITY

Balance, December 31, 1933	706.60	
Receipts	1,912.80	
	<u>2,619.40</u>	
Disbursements: Postage, \$100; express, \$2.12	102.12	
Balance		2,517.28

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, December 31, 1933	\$2,012.57	
Interest	467.50	
Balance		\$2,480.07
Total Special Funds		<u>\$48,965.75</u>

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 12/31/33	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Bal. 3/31/34
Current	\$105,660.42	\$133,287.27	\$57,362.92	\$181,584.77
Permanent	7,935.81	16,779.05	21,028.41	3,686.45
Petty Cash	800.00			800.00
Life Membership	854.61	150.00	1,000.00	4.61
Immigrants Manual	7,175.68	9,196.31	5,746.25	10,625.74
Approved Schools		25,065.94	25,065.94	

RECAPITULATION—Continued

Liberty Loan	1,491.45	2,125.00	1,005.00	2,611.45
Ellis Island	7,444.65	4,018.13	2,337.06	9,125.72
Pres. Hist. Spots		2,902.87	2,902.87	
Library	646.17	601.38	140.64	1,106.91
Relief	148.70	137.20	155.70	130.20
Student Loan		5,696.65	5,696.65	
Conservation and Thrift		336.19	336.19	
National Defense	10,459.11	13,819.69	3,915.03	20,363.77
Publicity	706.60	1,912.80	102.12	2,517.28
Philippine Scholarship	2,012.57	467.50		2,480.07
TOTALS	\$145,335.77	\$216,495.98	\$126,794.78	\$235,036.97

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank, March 29, 1934	\$227,677.00	
Cash on hand not deposited	6,559.97	
Petty Cash in Treasurer General's office	800.00	\$235,036.97

INVESTMENTS

Library Fund—Constitution Hall Notes	\$28,300.00	
Liberty Loan—Constitution Hall Notes	100,000.00	
Life Membership:		
Constitution Hall Notes	15,100.00	
Southern California Telephone Co. Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship:		
Constitution Hall Notes	22,000.00	
B. P. O. E. of Manila Bonds	100.00	
Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	\$168,814.84

INDEBTEDNESS

Constitution Hall:		
Demand Notes—National Metropolitan Bank	\$135,000.00	
Liberty Loan Fund Notes	100,000.00	
Library Fund Notes	28,300.00	
Life Membership Fund Notes	15,100.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund Notes	22,000.00	
*Loan from Constitution Hall Event Fund	9,600.00	
Loan from Current Fund	40,000.00	\$350,000.00

KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
Treasurer General.

* \$2,400.00 of the \$12,000.00 Loan from Constitution Hall Event Fund Cancelled.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, read the report of that committee.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report. From January 1 to April 1, vouchers were approved to the amount of \$120,962.64, which includes contributions received for Approved Schools amounting to \$25,065.94; Student Loans, \$5,696.65; Preservation of Historic Spots, \$2,902.87.

Under the following items are listed the largest disbursements:

Notes Payable	\$15,000.00
Interest	5,389.75

Clerical service	23,430.26
Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees	9,615.61
Magazine	6,162.80
Printing 9th edition of English Manual	4,763.06
Printing Lineage Book, vols. 135-136	2,331.00
National Defense Committee expense	3,915.03
Ellis and Angel Islands expense	2,337.06
Fuel oil	2,200.77
Expense of 43d Congress	2,087.83
Pensions for Real Daughters and Nurses	1,005.00
Postage	1,272.76

MINETTE G. MILLS DICK,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, read the report of that committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held Monday, April 9, 1934, in the Vermont Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 noon, present: Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Oatley, Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. Grimes, Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Joy, Chairman.

The reports of the Treasurer General and American Audit Company for January, February and March 1934 were reviewed and found to agree.

HELEN N. JOY,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Joy moved *That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted which automatically carries with it the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Parcells. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. William Louis Dunne, read her report.

Report of Historian General

As Historian General I have the honor to report that pursuant to a resolution passed by the Forty-second Continental Congress, which was referred to the National Board of Management for action and by them referred to the Executive Committee with power to act, that a fact finding committee was appointed to secure information in all the states relative to whether American history and civil government is adequately taught in the schools of the country, since these subjects are not obligatory in the college entrance board examinations.

The Historian General with the splendid cooperation of the historians in the several states has during the past year conducted a survey of the educational systems in each state. Questionnaires were sent out requesting information as to whether American history and civil government are taught in the public schools in each state, and also in the college preparatory schools other than public schools; also whether they are required or elective courses and whether they are required as credits for graduation.

Forty-five states and the Territory of Hawaii furnished reports showing that both American history and civil government are taught in the public schools, and are required courses. In thirty-six states civil government is a required course, and in thirty-five states this credit is required for graduation. In the Territory of Hawaii American history is taught in all the schools and is a required credit for graduation. Civil government is also taught and is a required credit for graduation.

The reports from the several states as to the teaching of American history and civil government in college preparatory schools other than public schools is much less satisfactory, both as to the number of schools covered in the survey and as to the teaching of the subjects under consideration. This is accounted for by the fact that these schools are separate institutions and are not

part of any educational system and also the great difficulty of making a survey and securing the information required from each individual institution. However, from the reports made by the several states it is evident that the requirements in regard to the teaching of American history and civil government are not as rigid as those in the public school systems.

It is, therefore, recommended that in states where both American history and civil government are not required courses and also not required credits for graduation, committees composed of the state regents, state historians and publicity chairmen be appointed to confer with the state superintendents, or commissioners of education, urging that both these subjects be made required courses and be required as credits for graduation.

Privately owned college preparatory schools present a much more difficult problem, since they are not part of any school system and cannot be reached except individually. It is obvious, however, that if American history and civil government are required in the college entrance board examinations, college preparatory schools will make these courses obligatory in order to meet the requirements. It is therefore recommended that the President General and the Historian General be authorized to take this matter up with the members of the College Entrance Board.

In connection with the survey of the schools in the several states, the Historian General offered a medal of honor to the state historian whose report showed the greatest amount of initiative and was the most comprehensive. These reports were submitted to a committee composed of Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, President of George Washington University, and Miss Jessie Gray, President of the National Education Association. Dr. George M. Churchill, professor of History at George Washington University, rendered valuable assistance to this committee. With the permission of the President General an award will be presented and at the same time an announcement will be made of those given honorable mention.

In this connection, I wish to pay tribute to the ability and to the intelligent cooperation of Mrs. Hendricks, chief clerk in the office of the Historian General, and also Mrs. Vincent. Their able and devoted assistance has made this report possible.

The routine work in the office of the Historian General is the compilation and publication of the genealogical records of the National Society into Lineage books. We have this year copied, compiled and proof read six volumes, numbers 131 through 136 inclusive. These volumes are now on sale at the business office.

AMY CRESSWELL DUNNE,
Historian General.

Mrs. Dunn reread the recommendations contained in her report (two), which were adopted.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

I have the honor to present the following report. A circular letter was sent out February 1st asking for a report of the year's work from each state librarian. The reports have been tabulated and will appear in the proceedings of Congress.

The newest addition to our library is that of a mahogany cabinet of sixty drawers containing a bibliographical index of American history, presented by the District of Columbia library committee.

The bookplate collection has been added to by the state bookplate of Alabama and Arkansas.

The list of accessions which follows comprises 210 books, 40 pamphlets, 51 manuscripts, 9 charts, 1 map, 1 photostat and 111 bookplates, representing generous cooperation to make the library one of the best.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Year Book Alabama D. A. R. 1933-1934. From Alabama "Daughters."

ARIZONA

Trailing Geronimo. A. Mazzarovich. 1931. From General George Crook Chapter.

ARKANSAS

Following 2 volumes from Arkansas "Daughters":
Biographical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas. 1890. Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin and Sebastian Counties. 1889.

CALIFORNIA

City and County of San Diego. 1880. From San Diego Chapter.

COLORADO

Early Days of Mesa County. M. Rait. 1933. From Mount Garfield Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

Families of Old Fairfield. (Sprague-Wheeler.) Vol. 2, pt. 8. From Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter.

Whiton Family in America. A. S. Whiton. 1932. From Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Captain Nathan Hale, Major John Palsgrave Wyllis: A Digestive History. G. D. Seymour. 1933. From Mrs. Morton C. Treadway.

Cemetery Inscriptions in Windsor. 1929. From Mrs. Eva Bissell.

Following 2 volumes from Connecticut "Daughters":
Black Rock, Seaport of Old Fairfield 1644-1870. C. P. Lathrop. 1930.

Genealogies of Woodstock Families. C. W. Bower. Vol. 5, 1933.

DELAWARE

History of Head of Christiansa Presbyterian Church. H. G. Welbon. 1933. From Cooch's Bridge Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Stories of Kanestio Valley. W. M. Stuart. 1929. From Mrs. Maria E. B. Smith through Margaret Whetten Chapter.

Records of the Revolutionary War. W. T. R. Saffell. 1958. From Miss Helen Wolfe through Magruder Chapter.

American Liberty Chapter, D. A. R., Washington, D. C. 1917-1932. From Mrs. Edgar E. Allan.

Athey Family in America 1642-1932. C. E. Athey. 1932. From Mrs. W. B. Sinnott through E. Pluribus Unum Chapter.

Supplement to Parke Families of Connecticut. F. S. Parks. 1934. From Miss Nellie McMichael through Martha Washington Chapter.

Register of Marriages and Baptisms Performed by Rev. John Cuthbertson, 1751-1791. Compiled and presented by Miss S. Helen Fields through Marcia Burns Chapter.

Following 4 volumes from State Historical Committee of the District of Columbia:

State History, District of Columbia D. A. R. Compiled by Mrs. A. Y. Casanova and Mrs. Z. Lewis Dalby. 3 vols.

History of the State Historical Committee, District of Columbia D. A. R. 1934. Compiled by Mrs. A. Y. Casanova.

FLORIDA

Kinfolks: A Genealogical Record. W. C. Harlee. Vol. 1. 1934. From Lucy Mae Curry through Orlando Chapter in honor of Mrs. Evelyn McTyer Woodberry.

GEORGIA

Petals of the Cherokee. 1933. From Mrs. Rosa M. McMaster in honor of the author, McCleskey Garych.

History of Lamar County. A. Lambdin. 1932. From Lamar-LaFayette Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Du Page County. 1877. From Fort Payne Chapter.

Following 2 volumes from Mrs. Pauline P. Craig through

Kuilka Chapter:
Shelby Seminary Memorial, 1854-1869. J. L. Douthitt. 1886.

Biographical Album of Shelby County. 1900.

Descendants of John Alexander of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and His Wife Margaret Glasson. J. E. Alexander. 1878.

From Mrs. P. K. Johnson through Belleville Chapter.

Tomb of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield. H. H. Cleveland and D. Garrison. From Mrs. William J. Sweeney.

Shelby and Moultrie Counties. 1881. From Mrs. Josephine R. Madden and Florence G. Madden through Kuilka Chapter.

Following 8 volumes from Illinois Daughters:
La Salle County. U. J. Hoffman. 1906.

Illinois State Historical Society. 1923.

Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of McDonough County. N. Bateman, P. Selby, and A. McLean. 1907.

Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Winnebago County. N. Bateman, P. Selby, and C. A. Church. 2 vols. 1916.

Schools and Teachers of Early Peoria. H. W. Wells. 1900.

Bureau County. 1872.

Biographical Record of Shelby and Moultrie Counties. 1891.

INDIANA

Making of a Township, Fairmont, Grant County, 1829-1917. 1917. From Mrs. Edgar M. Baldwin and Mrs. Nettie B.

Hollingsworth in remembrance of the author, Edgar M. Baldwin, through Gen. Francis Marion Chapter.

Wayne County and City of Richmond. H. C. Fox. 2 vols. 1912. From Indiana Daughters.

Delaware County—Wills, 1830-1860; Marriages, 1827-1840. L. L. Hill. 1924. From Paul Revere Chapter.

History of Indiana. Goodrich and Tuttle. 1875. From Mrs. Grace Cole Clymer.

IOWA

Sketches, Map, and Directory of Union County. C. J. Colby. 1876. From Nancy McKay Harsh Chapter.

Corpus Christi Parish, 1856-1931. 1932. From Mrs. Mary S. Kelleher.

Washington County Genealogical Records. 1932-34. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Charles A. Speer.

KANSAS

Who's Who in Wichita. 1929. S. M. Baldwin. From Wichita Chapter.

Biographical Album of Sedgwick County. 1888. From Eunice Sterling Chapter.

KENTUCKY

Following 2 volumes compiled and presented by Annie Walker Burns:

Early Kentucky Marriages. Vol. 1.

Early Kentucky Wills. Vol. 1.

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History of Kentucky. 1928.

Millers of Millersburg. J. B. Nicklin. 1923.

LOUISIANA

Fort Jessup, Fort Selden, Camp Sabine, Camp Salubrity—Four Forgotten Army Posts of Western Louisiana. J. F. Hardin. (2 copies.) From Caddo Chapter.

MAINE

Following 4 volumes from Samuel Grant Chapter:
Marriages, Baptisms, and Funerals by Rev. Isaac Lord, Jr., of Maine Conference. M. E. Church. 1827-1884.

Jewett Family, Early Settlers of Rowley, Mass. G. B. Blodgett. (Coll. Essex Institute, vol. 22, nos. 1, 2, and 3.)

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Early Days of Norridgewock. 1933. Compiled and presented by Henrietta Danforth Wood through Eunice Farnsworth Chapter.

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Kennebunk Village. W. E. Barry. 1933. From Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

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Maine's Embattled Farmers at Castine in the Revolution. E. K. Gould. 1932. From Lady Knox Chapter.

MARYLAND

Betsy Ross, Quaker Rebel. E. S. Parry. 1930. From Mrs. Rex Corbin Maupin through Washington Custis Chapter. *Potomac Landings.* P. Wiltach. 1932. From Brig. Gen. Resin Beall Chapter.

Following 15 volumes from Maryland Daughters: *Life and Times of Hon. Elijah Stansbury.* 1874. *Baltimore Town During the Revolutionary War.* R. Purviance. 1849.

Catholic Colonial Maryland. H. S. Spalding. 1931. *Baltimore: A Not Too Serious History.* L. Stockett. 1928. *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed.* W. C. Bruce. 2 vols. 1923.

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Tiernan Family in Maryland. C. B. Tiernan. 1898. *Frederick County.* T. J. C. Williams and F. McKinney. 2 vols. 1910. *Anne Arundel Gentry.* H. W. Newman. 1933.

MASSACHUSETTS

Genealogy of Joseph Fisher and Allied Families of Farley, Farlee, Feitterman, Pinner, Reeder, and Shipman. C. W. Fisher. 1890. From Mrs. George R. Blinn.

Report of Records Commissioner of Boston: Marriages, 1700-1851. 1898. From Mrs. Ellen Tucker Brown through Faneuil Hall Chapter.

Three Lectures on Falmouth from Settlement to 1812, Delivered in 1843 by Mr. Charles W. Jenkins. 1889. From Jonathan Hatch Chapter.

Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters. S. L. Knapp. 1821. From Miss Julia E. Taylor through Mrs. H. C. Nelson.

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Pathways of the Puritans. N. S. Bell. 1930. *Bits of Cambridge History.* S. F. Batchelder. 1930. *Worthington from Its First Settlement to 1874.* J. C. Rice. 1874.

Descendants of Samuel Comstock of Providence, R. I. C. B. Comstock. 1905. *Vital Records of Amesbury to End of Year 1849.* 1913. *Vital Records of Gloucester to End of Year 1849.* 3 vols. 1917, 1923-24.

Early Days in Auburn Dale, 1665-1870. 1917. *Descendants of Edward Bosworth.* M. B. Clarke. Parts 3 and 4. 1928 and 1931.

MICHIGAN

Following 3 volumes from Michigan Daughters: *Centennial History of Alpena County.* D. D. Oliver. 1903. *Detroit and Wayne County.* S. Farmer. 3d ed. 2 vols. 1890.

MINNESOTA

Dakota County and City of Hastings. E. D. Neill and J. F. Williams. 1881. From Minnesota Daughters.

The Tibbetts Family, 1600-1927. From Miss Helen Elizabeth Blaisdell through Keewaydin Chapter in memory of Lucia Isabel Tibbetts.

MISSISSIPPI

Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County. T. B. Carroll. 1931. From Mrs. Mary Lampkin Batts. *Great Oaks.* B. A. Williams. 1930. From Cotton Gin Port Chapter.

NEBRASKA

Autobiography of Peter Cartwright. W. P. Strickland. 1857. From Mrs. Anna Bemis Cutler through David Bryant Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following 5 volumes from Rumford Chapter: *History of Bedford—100th Anniversary of the Town, May 19, 1850.* 1851.

Utah Expedition, 1857-1858. O. G. Hammond. (N. H. Historical Society Collections, vol. 12.) 1928. *Letters and Papers of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, Continental Army.* 2 vols. O. G. Hammond. (N. H. Historical Society Collections, vols. 13 and 14.) 1930-31. *Manchester—Brief Record of Its Past and Its Present.* J. B. Clarke. 1875.

Following 5 volumes from Miss Martha E. Cutler: *History of Shelbourne.* Mrs. R. P. Peabody. 1882. *Landmarks of Ancient Dover.* M. P. Thompson. 1892. *Reminiscences of New Hampton.* F. H. Kelley. 1889. *History of Bedford—100th Anniversary of the Town, May 19, 1850.* 1851. *Manchester—Brief Record of Its Past and Its Present.* J. B. Clarke. 1875.

NEW JERSEY

Great Men and Famous Women. C. F. Horne, ed. Vol. 5. 1894. From Mrs. George Adams through Chinkchewuska Chapter.

Messler (Metselaer) Family. H. D. Mesler. 1903. From Mrs. Anna H. Mesler Hall. *Biographical Sketches of Founder and Principal Alumni of the Log College.* A. Alexander. 1845. From Mrs. W. Lester Glenney.

New Brunswick, 1667-1931. J. P. Wall. 1931. From Mrs. Ernest Webb through Broad Seal Chapter. *Presbyterian Church in Trenton.* J. Hall. 2d ed. 1912. From Miss Clara May Blackwell through Broad Seal Chapter. Following 16 volumes from New Jersey Daughters: *Bergen County Marriages.* Mrs. Frances A. Westervelt. 1929.

Union County. F. W. Ricord. 1897. *Monmouth and Ocean Counties.* E. Salter. 1890. *Baptists in New Jersey.* T. S. Griffiths. 1904. *Cumberland County Marriages.* H. S. Craig. *Plainfield and North Plainfield.* F. T. Smiley. 1901. *Union County, 1664-1923.* A. V. D. Honeyman. 3 vols. 1923. *Colony of Nova Casaria or New Jersey.* S. Smith. 1765. *South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark—25th Anniversary.* 1879.

History of Newark. J. Atkinson. 1878. *Yowell: A Genealogical Collection.* C. S. Yowell. 1931. *Descendants of Robert and Phebe Driver of Lynn, Mass.* H. R. Cooke. 1889. *Life of Craig Adams Marsh.* A. V. D. Honeyman. 1911. *Rusling Family.* J. F. Rusling. 1907. *From Indian Trail to Electric Rail: History of Atlantic Highlands, Sandy Hook, and Original Portland Poynt, Monmouth County.* T. H. Leonard. 1923.

NEW YORK

Biographical Review of Broome County. 1894. From Tuscarora Chapter.

Descendants of Dr. Philip Ludwig Molter Who Migrated from Germany to New York about 1786. E. D. Fox. 1932. From Mrs. Ella Fox.

Biographical Record of Orange County. 1895. From Minisink Chapter. *Biographical Review of Clinton and Essex Counties.* 1896. From Saranac Chapter.

OHIO

Champaign County, Its People, Industries, and Institutions. E. P. Middleton. 2 vols. 1917. From Judge and Mrs. E. V. Middleton through Urbana Chapter.

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OREGON

Bethel and Aurora. R. J. Hendricks. 1933. From Chemeketa Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Carbon County. F. Brenckman. 1913. From Mrs. Fred D. Kutz.

Pennsylvania-German Dialect Writings and Their Writers. H. H. Reichard. 1918. From Mrs. H. H. Reichard.

Following 4 volumes from Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Beger through Lebanon Chapter:

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vols. 1 and 2. 1877-78.

Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania. A. K. McClure. 2 vols. 1905.

Memorials of the Moravian Church. W. C. Reichel. Vol. 1. 1870. From Mrs. Charles V. McClean through Philadelphia Chapter.

Germantown, 1683-1933. E. W. Hocker. 1933. From Quaker City Chapter.

Record of the Davis Family, 1756-1932. From Mrs. Robert Shriver.

RHODE ISLAND

Descendant of Joseph Peck. I. B. Peck. 1858. From Rhode Island Daughters.

TENNESSEE

History of Tennessee With Biographical Sketch of Montgomery, Robertson, Humphreys, Stewart, Dickson, Cheatham, and Houston Counties. 1886. From Gen. James Robertson Chapter.

Following 3 volumes from Tennessee Daughters: Tennessee Records—Bible Records and Marriage Bonds. J. T. Acklen. 1933.

Tennessee Records—Tombstone Inscriptions, and Manuscripts, Historical and Biographical. J. T. Acklen. 1933.

Proceedings 28th State Conference, Tennessee Chapters, D. A. R. 1933.

UTAH

Utah Gazetteer and Directory of Logan, Ogden, Provo, and Salt Lake Cities for 1884. R. W. Sloan. 1884. From Golden Spike Chapter.

As I Remember Them. C. C. Goodwin, 1913. From Spirit of Liberty Chapter.

VERMONT

Report of 34th State Conference, Vermont D. A. R., 1933. From Vermont Daughters.

VIRGINIA

Recollections of a Long Life—Joseph Packard, D.D., 1812-1902. T. J. Packard. 1903. From Miss Cornelia J. Packard through Mount Vernon Chapter.

Burton Chronicles of Colonial Virginia: Relating to the Burtons of the Valley of the James and Appomattox, with Especial Reference to Ancestry of Jesse Burton, of Lynchburg (1707-1795). 1933. Compiled and presented by Mr. Francis Burton Harrison through Virginia "Daughters."

Following 2 volumes from Mrs. Milton B. Ames through Old Donation Chapter:

Patrick and Henry Counties. V. G. and L. C. Pedigo. 1933.

Register of Ancestors and Members of Society of Colonial Dames of America in Virginia, 1892-1930. 1930.

Virginia's Navy of the Revolution. R. A. Stewart. 1933. From Jack Jonett Chapter.

Wills and Administrations, Accomac County, 1663-1800. S. Nottingham. 2 vols. From Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter.

Voyages to the East Indies by the Late John Splinter Starvornus, Esq. S. H. Wilcoke. 1798. From Mrs. D. A. Preston in memory of Dr. H. R. McIlwaine.

Following 2 volumes from Virginia Daughters: Addington Family in United States and England. H. M. Addington. 1931.

Old Chapel and the Parish in Clarke County from Founding of Frederick Parish, 1738, to Centenary of Christ Church, Millwood, 1932. B. D. Chambers. 1932.

WASHINGTON

Following 3 volumes from Sacajawea Chapter: Lights and Shades of Pioneer Life on Puget Sound. 1923.

Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens. H. Stevens. 2 vols. 1901.

Genealogy of Representative Citizens of City of Seattle and County of King. 1903. From Lady Stirling Chapter.

Who's Who and Why. Vol. 3. C. W. Parker. 1918-19. From Mrs. John B. Moyer through Marcus Whitman Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

Genealogy of Some Early Families in Grant and Pleasant Districts, Preston County: Also Thorpe Family of Fayette

County, Pa., and Cunningham Family of Somerset County, Pa. E. T. King. 1933. From Mrs. Anna Z. Brady.

Abstract of Wills, Berkeley County, 1777-1816. Mrs. S. M. Gordon. From William Henshaw Chapter.

Early Records of Cabell and Mason Counties. From Buford and Col. Charles Lewis Chapters.

Following 9 volumes from West Virginia Daughters: Glengarry McDonalds of Virginia. F. McD. Williams. 1911.

Virginia Historical Society Collections. New Series. Vols. 3 and 4. 1883-84.

Annals of Southwest Virginia, 1769-1800. L. P. Summers. 1929.

Genealogy of Page Family in Virginia. 1883.

American Boyers. C. C. Boyer. 1915.

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Humbird Family of Lorraine, Hessen, and Maryland. J. W. Humbird.

Yowell: A Genealogical Collection. C. S. Yowell. 1931.

OTHER SOURCES

Annual Report, American Historical Association. Vols. 2 and 4. 1930, 1933. From Smithsonian Institution.

Virginia's Navy of the Revolution. R. A. Stewart. 1933.

Supplement—Few Facts About the Andrus Family. 1933. Compiled and presented by Mr. Lucius B. Andrus.

Bartow County, Georgia, Formerly Cass. L. J. Cunyus. 1933.

Tracy and Winslow Families. 1933. Compiled and presented by Scott Lee Boyd.

Davis, Swann, and Cabell Families of North Carolina. 1934. Compiled and presented by Thomas F. Davis.

First Presbyterian Church at Goshen, N. Y., 1767-1883. C. C. Coleman. 1934.

Edward Washington and His Kin. C. Jackson. 1934.

New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania Yearbook, 1925. From New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania.

Whiton Family in America. A. S. Whiton. 1932. From Jennie Eleanor Whiton.

Constitutions of Iowa. B. F. Shambaugh. 1934. From State Historical Society of Iowa.

Following 2 volumes received for review: Register of Marriages and Baptisms Performed by Rev. John Cuthbertson, 1751-1791. S. Helen Fields. 1934.

Historical Directory of D. A. R. of Mississippi. A. E. Miller. 1933.

Following 5 volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund: Stansted County, Province of Quebec. B. F. Hubbard. 1874.

Vital Records of Rowley, Mass., to 1850. Vol. 2. 1911.

Vital Records of Buckland, Colrain, and Montague, Mass., to 1850. 1934.

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Kinfolks: A Genealogical and Biographical Record. W. C. Harllee. Vol. 1. 1934.

PAMPHLETS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Souvenir Programme of 250th Anniversary of Purchase of White Plains. 1933. From Mrs. Rex H. Rhodes through Army and Navy Chapter.

FLORIDA

Following 2 pamphlets from Bertha Hereford Hail Chapter: Battle of Olatuse. R. H. Cole. 1929.

Art in the South Before the Sixties. C. R. Hayden.

Marriage Bonds of Hillsborough County, 1846-1887. M. T. Hickman. From De Soto Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Souvenir, New Salem, Early Chapter in Lincoln's Life. J. C. Chandler. 1930. From Pierre Menard Chapter.

INDIANA

Centennial of Fountain County at Covington. 1926. From Richard Henry Lee Chapter.

Centennial of Fountain County at Covington. 1926. From Mrs. Charles M. Sanders.

MAINE

Kastner or Castner Family of Pennsylvania. S. Castner. 1901. From Mrs. Fred Lilly through Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

MISSOURI

Abstracts of First 100 Wills in Audrain County. D. Westrope. From Mexico-Missouri Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gravestone Inscriptions, Acworth, With List of Revolutionary Soldiers. 1908. From Rumford Chapter.
Centenary of Establishment of Public Libraries and 44th Annual Meeting of N. H. Library Association. From Miss Martha E. Cutler.

OHIO

Story of Frances Slocum. E. S. Ellis. From Mrs. Adda Hamilton Davis through Columbus Chapter.

OREGON

History of First Presbyterian Church, Portland. 1889. From Miss Elizabeth Carothers.

PENNSYLVANIA

Notes on Morse Genealogy. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Marion Morse Davis.

RHODE ISLAND

History of Vernon House in Newport. M. L. Stevens. 1915. From Mrs. Josephine L. Sweet.

Following 2 pamphlets from Col. William Barton Chapter:
Ministry of Dr. John Clarke. W. Nelson. 1927.
Obadiah Holmes, Ancestor and Prototype of Abraham Lincoln. W. Nelson.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Genealogical Records—Extracts from Land Records, etc. E. R. Whitley. Vol. 4. 1934. From Tennessee Daughters.

Lineage of Mrs. Lucy Henderson Horton. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Horton.

VIRGINIA

A List of Baptisms by Rev. John Craig, Augusta County, 1740-1749. From Mrs. A. M. Pritchard through Col. Thomas Hughart Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Following 12 pamphlets from Henckel Family Association through Miss Cora C. Curry:

Henckel Family News Letter. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. 1928-30.
Henckel Family Records. Nos. 1-7 and 11.
Henkle Association—Descendants of Jacob Henkle and Abraham Henkle. 1932.
Sketch of Alexander Alexander. 1898. From Mr. William A. Miller.

Walton Families Memoranda. Compiled and presented by Mr. L. B. Andrus.

McClure Clan. M. B. McClure. 1934.
Abernathy. M. B. McClure. 1934.
Services Held in St. George's Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg, Va., in Memory of William Willis.
Annual Message of Emmett Whelan, President of Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois. From Mr. Whelan.
Bicentennial of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair. F. Krull.
Freetown, Mass., Marriage Records, 1696-1844. M. P. Herbert. Purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund.

MANUSCRIPTS

CALIFORNIA

Following 3 manuscripts from Mrs. Eliza A. Cox through Genealogical Records Committee:
Marriage Certificate of Alexander Clark and Anna Johnson. Sept. 24, 1840.
Marriage Certificate of Joshua Johnson and Sarah Gordon. Feb. 14, 1811.
Land Patent to Enos George, Montgomery County, Ind., Sept. 20, 1827.

CONNECTICUT

Account of the British Prison Ships. From Mrs. Almira A. Bissell.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Index to Genealogy of Eastman Family. G. S. Rix. Vol. 2. 1901. Compiled and presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh through Livingston Manor Chapter.

Handicrafts of the Southern Highlanders. E. E. Edwards. From Katherine Jacobs through Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter.

Copies of 3 Letters of Interest to Hall Family—Halls of New England, Yarmouth Branch—Descendants of John Hall of Charlestown, 1630; Yarmouth, 1640. From Mrs. Nettie A. Hall Norman.

MAINE

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Jennie A. Martin through Amariscoggin Chapter:
Genealogy of Dr. Elijah Dix.
Diary of Mrs. Isaac Wait.

MISSOURI

Following 4 manuscripts from Mexico-Missouri Chapter:
Will of Philip Bush, Probated 1772
Will of Thomas Barris (Barvus), Probated 1789.
Will of Peter Peeler, 1812.
Will of William Whiteside, Probated 1777.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following 2 manuscripts from Rumford Chapter:
Gravestone Inscriptions from all Cemeteries within the Township of Salisbury, 1784-1933. P. Hammond. 1933.
Gravestone Inscriptions from all Cemeteries within the Township of Webster, 1798-1933. P. Hammond. 1933.

NEW JERSEY

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Alfred G. Mayor:
Notes on Nathaniel Fitz Randolph.
Wyckoff Family Bible Record.
Old Orchard Cemetery Inscriptions, Hillsdale, N. Y. 1933. Copied and presented by Mrs. Walter S. Throop.

NEW YORK

Following 3 manuscripts from Mrs. Minnie C. Coleman through Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter:
Obituary Notices: Syracuse "Chronicle." Vol. 1. 1853.
Barney Lincoln of Taunton, Mass., and Onondaga Hill, N. Y. Shelley Family Data. M. C. Coleman.
Standish Family Records. From Mrs. Ella S. Crocker.
Old Letter Containing Data on Smith Family of Rhode Island and Maine. From Mrs. Laura Shaw Erisman.

WASHINGTON

Established Line of Descent from Mayflower Immigrants to Chamberlain Family through John Chamberlain of Hebron, Conn. From Mrs. William Reynolds.

OTHER SOURCES

Alden Kindred Gossip. 22 nos. 1930-34. From Alden Kindred.

Following 3 manuscripts purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:
Abstracts of Wills of Kings County, N. Y. Liber 1. D. VanBuren.

Baptismal Records, 1824-1864, from Original Church Book, Otisco, Onondaga County, N. Y. M. L. C. Coleman. 1934.
Abstracts of Wills for New York County, 1801-1808. R. C. Sawyer. 1934.

CHARTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dierdorff Family Chart. From Dr. Lida Earhart through Capt. Joseph Magruder Chapter.
 Following 6 charts compiled and presented by Mrs. Ella F. O'Gorman:

Macy-Polk Family Chart.
Foy-Hamilton Family Chart.
Foy-Swindell Family Chart.
Olmstead-Foy Family Chart.
Herron-Taylor Family Chart.
Farwell-Washburn Family Chart.

GEORGIA

Bennett Family Chart and Coat of Arms. From Mrs. T. C. Whitner.

MICHIGAN

Cadman Family Chart. From Mrs. Mary L. Foster.

MAPS

WEST VIRGINIA

White's County and District Map of West Virginia. 1879. From West Virginia Daughters.

PHOTOSTATS

CONNECTICUT

List of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Who, While Inhabitants of Salisbury, Conn., Served in the American Revolution. From Mrs. Almira A. Bissell.

MUSIC

INDIANA

Song Dedicated to Departed Members of the D. A. R.
Written and presented by Mrs. Emma W. Thompson.

BOOKPLATES

ALABAMA—State D. A. R. bookplate.

ARKANSAS—State D. A. R. bookplate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—From Miss Florence Berryman collection of 13 foreign bookplates; bookplate of George Bancroft. Bookplate of R. M. Griswold from Mrs. R. M. Griswold. From Mrs. Elmer Shane, one bookplate of District of Columbia D. A. R.

MARYLAND—Following 3 bookplates from Maryland Daughters: Miller, J. Phillips Cranwell, and Edward Boteler Passano.

MASSACHUSETTS—From Mrs. Milton L. Sibley collection of 55 bookplates. From Massachusetts Daughters' collection of 32 bookplates.

NEW JERSEY—From Miss Dorothy Anne Dudley and Miss Gerry Jane Dudley through Sally Lincoln Chapter, 3 copies of Dudley bookplate.

MINETTE L. MILLS DICK,
Librarian General.

The Curator General, Miss Myra Hazard, read her report.

Report of Curator General

I have the honor to report the following gifts to the Museum since the Board Meeting of February first:

CALIFORNIA: A pair of red cuff links worn by Rev. Joseph Champney, given by Mrs. Robert Allan Reid, California Chapter. Three almanacs to be included in the collection, given by Dr. Hannah Goodridge, Santa Clara Chapter.

CONNECTICUT: Teapot, sugar bowl and creamer of unusual green ware, bequeathed by Mrs. Clarie E. L. Queck-Berner and presented in her name and Frances Boland Lyon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: A holder for the preservation of old newspapers given in honor of Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove, State Regent, by E. Pluribus Unum Chapter. Salt shaker and bowl of blue and white pottery, given by Miss Fannie Fisher, Continental Chapter. Small flintlock pistol about five inches long, carried by Ensign Daniel Steever of the Revolution, great-great-grandfather of the donor, Dr. Clarence A. Weaver.

FLORIDA: An elaborate sampler made by Emily Tarr. Given by Miss Daisy Erb in memory of her mother, Mrs. Norrie Erb, a Real Granddaughter, Seminole Chapter.

IOWA: Silver cuff links worn by Asa Soule, 1797. Given by Mrs. Hettie D. McConnell in memory of her mother and Mrs. F. D. Loring.

MARYLAND: Handsome fan of the Empire period with decorated sticks, carried by Miss Louisa B. Lee of Maryland. Given by Emilee Reynolds Tebbbs, Baltimore Chapter. Empire fan of blue silk and sequins, carried by Elizabeth Reckless, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Given by descendants, Mrs. Josephine Reckless Hawkins and Mrs. Jeannette Reckless Harriott, member at large. Badge worn at the funeral of Lafayette. Given by Mrs. Joseph P. Healy, Carter Braxton Chapter.

MICHIGAN: Salt shaker and mustard pot of silver lustre owned in the family of Stephen Hopkins, Signer of the Declaration of Independence,

given by a descendant, Miss Clara Bronson Hopkins, Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter. Leather wallet carried by Nathan Peirson, 1773. Given by Mrs. William Stevenson, Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter.

MINNESOTA: A Staffordshire "States Plate," given by Mrs. Payson H. Gilbert, Nathan Hale Chapter. A white teapot of Castleford ware, given by Mrs. F. C. Shenehon, Monument Chapter. A pastry fork with wheel, used in the family of Zephaniah Robinson. Given by a descendant, Mrs. Ethel Robinson Jewett, Monument Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Sampler 1807. Made by Theodocia Hendrickson. Given by Mrs. A. L. Morean. Large silver thimble, given by Mrs. Frank Elmer Swan, Monmouth Court House Chapter. Pink silk slippers given by Mrs. George Eckels, Loan-taka Chapter.

NEW YORK: Real Daughter spoon given by the National Society to Mrs. Abigail H. Childs and presented to the Museum by the Owahgena Chapter. Honorary President General pin worn by Mrs. William Cumming Story. Given to the Museum by Mr. William Cumming Story. A large carved powder horn, carried by Isaac Fowler, 1770. Given by Mrs. Minnie Fish Buell, a Real Granddaughter, Ondawa Chapter.

OHIO: Beaded bag, given by Marguerite Pearl Cline in memory of her mother, Mrs. Lucy W. Cline. White handmade coverlet, 1818, made by Mary Speer. Given by Belle H. Smith, Lagonda Chapter. Camphor Bottle, given by Mrs. Mattie E. Lear, Columbus Chapter. Lustre bowl, "Moses in the Bulrushes," owned in the family of Sering Wade Edwards. Given by Miss Kate T. Ayers, Columbus Chapter. Scales for weighing gold, given by Mrs. Bertha Miriam Crabill. Handmade walnut Swift. Given by Mrs. C. D. Lendeman.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Embroidered cap worn by Behethland Butler, Revolutionary heroine. Given by Mrs. C. M. Landrum, Behethland Butler Chapter.

TENNESSEE: Manuscript from North Carolina, 1784. Given by Miss Basha Martin.

MYRA HAZARD,
Curator General.

In the absence of the Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Emmet H. Wilson, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

It is a keen disappointment to me that I am unable to make this report personally to you, and to share the matters of business coming before you at Congress, and at your Board meetings before and after Congress. Our President General will convey my greetings to you all, I am sure, for so recently have we had the happiness of being together at California State Conference. Her presence was a great inspiration, both to the State Conference, and to the California State Officers Club at their dinner meeting in my home.

The Thirty-Sixth Report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to

the Smithsonian Institution has been compiled, printed, and is ready for distribution.

Following the system of the past four years, a compilation of facts of national interest and importance has been made directly from the Proceedings of Continental Congress. In addition, a list of Revolutionary graves located during the year 1932-33, was reported. A few states reported too late to be included in this list. These will be printed next year.

It is respectfully suggested that an article be published in the Magazine, after copies of the Proceedings and the latest Smithsonian report are in the hands of the Regents, asking them to compare their reports to Congress with the reports of the National Chairman on the particular project they are checking. This officer many times gives a short résumé of the State Chairmen's reports to her. Read those too, and compare with the National Chairman's report, and then turn to the National Officer's report if it is a matter of money. We would call attention to the fact that there were only about three states this year in which all these reports were identical. A further suggestion is made that Chapter Officers, when making up their reports, compare with each other, and reconcile all figures before sending them in. The Smithsonian Report has to be made up from these figures, which should check exactly with the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen. These suggestions are made only to further the efficiency shown by the splendid reports of our organization.

GRACE SAFFORD WILSON,

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

Recess was taken at 12.30 p. m., to reassemble in the President General's Reception Room in Constitution Hall, for the ceremonies incident to the acceptance by the President General of the portrait of Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Honorary President Presiding, elected for life, the gift of her daughter, Miss Elvira D. Cabell.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2 o'clock, the President General, Mrs. Magna presiding.

The Editor of the Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, read her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

May I first thank the members of this Board who contributed articles which have gone far to make this the banner magazine year. And especially do I wish to tell the President General that her "Happy Landings" in our April issue has made a great hit. Her article was most timely, for aviation is still a subject of vital interest. And to Mrs. Herrick of Illinois we voice our grateful thanks for her interesting descriptions of the Chicago fair and the fine illustrations accompanying her articles.

The Capitol covers are praised everywhere. And their successful reproduction is due to the kindness and cooperation of our State Regents who furnish the photographs and sketches of the state capitols. It is gratifying to know that the covers are receiving favorable editorial comment in Western papers, in the New York Times Book

Supplement, the Washington Star and Time magazine. All this is true tribute to the growth and standing of your official publication.

We have used widely diversified articles during the past year, and from the sum appropriated for these special articles \$481 has been expended.

With the assistance of our National Officers, Vice-Presidents General, State Regents and National Chairmen we hope to continue to publish interesting and timely D. A. R. articles. Again am I going to ask the aid of State Regents in having their Chapter Regents contribute photographs and a 400 word description of D. A. R. Chapter houses throughout the United States. This should make a most interesting series and give our readers first hand information of the real estate and historic holdings of state and chapter organizations.

We also plan more genealogical features, stressing such data from all sections of the country. "William Surnames England" by the author of "William Goes A-Conquering" in the January magazine, will appear in the June issue. In it will be given the names on the Falaise memorial tablet of the Norman knights who accompanied the Conqueror to England and their American descendants.

I hope that a letter can be sent from this Board to our printers, Judd & Detweiler, and the engraving company praising their color work in the April magazine. It is really very lovely and they took endless pains in reproducing the coats-of-arms. At this early date already over 100 copies of this issue have been sold, and as the edition is limited, I suggest that all interested in securing copies order them at once either in the Business Office or the Magazine Office or the magazine booth which will be in the corridor of Constitution Hall.

It has been a real joy to work under our President General, our Magazine Chairman and Advertising Director and I desire to express my very deep appreciation of their inspiring work.

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,

Editor.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Jean Labat, read the report of that committee.

Report of Magazine Committee

My report today will be brief as we are so near the time when yearly reports are given to the national Congress. I would place before you a few salient facts in our year's work that you may consider them in relation to our Magazine and its situation.

Last year at this same time I came to you with a surplus of \$5,758.45. Today we turn back to the National Society \$1,093.22. At first glance there seems to be a great difference between these sums, but we must remember that a certain amount of last year's surplus is to be credited to this year's receipts because of the "two years for three dollars" offer. This would make the amount turned back about the same each year, a very excellent showing for the two years—\$6,851.70.

This year we have cut our operating expenses \$7,129.56 and we have entered this month with an increase of 103 in subscriptions over April, 1933.

We have had reports from the majority of the State Chairmen all showing continued interest and enthusiasm. There has been a steady increase in the literary and artistic value of the Magazine itself—due to the efforts of your Editors, Miss Lincoln and Mrs. Ramsburgh. Mrs. Puryear has obtained remarkable results with the advertising; she has been able to inspire with her own spirit the Daughters of the District of Columbia who under their able State Regent and State Chairman have held one page of advertising per month.

At the risk of repeating myself I will state again as I have in my former reports that all of this hard won improvement in text and advertising can only be retained insofar as our members support the Magazine. Support means reading and praising the Magazine—aiding the advertising plans whenever possible—using the Magazine as a means of education in D. A. R. work and last and most important a really concerted and conscientious effort to obtain increased circulation. We consider the Magazine worth this support. Do you?

During Congress we will have a booth in the corridor of Constitution Hall where Miss Bright and Miss Milliken will sell you single copies or take your subscriptions.

The prize of \$25 for the greatest number of new subscriptions was won by Mollie Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia and the money will be applied to the education of a student whom this chapter is educating at Marysville College.

May I say a word of sincere thanks to our President General and the members of this Board who have so ably supported our work. To those who are leaving we give our best wishes for future success and to those who remain we pledge our continued loyalty and cooperation.

MARIE STEWART LABAT,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Labat suggested that the offer of \$3 for two years be continued, to be optional between that and the usual \$2 for one year. The Treasurer General, Miss Nettleton, moved *That the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine subscription price be \$3 for two years or \$2 for one year, the choice to be optional with the subscriber; these prices to start at once and to continue indefinitely.* Seconded by Mrs. Beavers. Carried.

The Advertising Director of the Magazine read her report.

Report of Advertising Director

I am glad to report that during the past year there has been an increase of about \$700.00 in revenue from advertising. We expect to materially add to this next year and we can with the help of the States.

The District of Columbia advertisement of Woodward and Lothrop has brought a wonderful

response and the store is delighted with the result. New Jersey has also been successful in securing an ad for their State. If every State Regent will study her own State, she can find what kind of an advertisement her State could support. For example, Pepperel sheeting is one of the prospective advertisers and both Alabama and Maine are interested in helping secure that. When planning your State Conference, let the hotel which will be your headquarters know that the National Society publishes a magazine, and they will be delighted to cooperate by giving your State an ad.

While you are in Washington, if you are staying at the Willard, or are planning for a lunch, dinner or breakfast, tell them that you appreciate the D. A. R. ad. If you want a free package of Dromedary Gingerbread Mix, take a subscription for the Magazine at the Magazine Booth. The supply is limited, so don't delay. Buy your flowers from Daly and Rogers who have a booth in this building. The Capital Transit Company will furnish you with efficient and courteous service if you care to take a tour, and your delegation should need a bus. Have your picture made at Bachrach and tell them it is through the advertisement in the D. A. R. Magazine. Through error of the printer an advertisement ordered by the Lotos Lantern Tea Room was omitted from the April issue, but any support you can give them will be appreciated. They are located on the east side of 17th street, half a block above Pennsylvania Avenue.

I am sure the Daughters do support their tea parties, card parties and dinners when their treasuries are low, and I feel perfectly confident they will be glad to support their advertising in a like manner when they see what it will mean to the National Society.

D. PURYEAR,
Advertising Director.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, read the following recommendations of that committee:

1. That the sum of \$3,000 be authorized for painting, plastering and repairs in Constitution Hall, the amount to be charged to Constitution Hall Wear and Tear Fund. Moved by Mrs. Joy, seconded by Miss Hazard. Carried.

2. That the sum of \$1,000 be authorized for repairs to roof of Memorial Continental Hall, the money to come from Continental Hall Wear and Tear Fund. Moved by Mrs. Joy, seconded by Mrs. Dunne. Carried.

3. That \$1,800 be authorized for painting and plumbing in the Administration Building, the sum to be divided between the Wear and Tear Funds of Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall. Moved by Mrs. Joy, seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

4. That the price of the statuettes of the Madonna of the Trail be reduced to \$3 each if purchased singly or \$5 for two if purchased in pairs and sent to one address, all statuettes to be shipped express collect.

Moved by Mrs. Joy, seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. John M. Beavers, read the report of that committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Our buildings have been thoroughly cleaned, all walls and woodwork washed, net curtains washed and rehung and every preparation made for the Continental Congress.

Lists have been prepared giving the names of the hotels of State Regents while in Washington, time and place of all State and National Committee meetings, together with time of State luncheons and dinners and the place where the seat tickets of each State are to be distributed to the delegations. These lists will be posted on the Bulletin Boards and placed in the hands of the Information and Credentials Committees.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee held an all day meeting on March 27, 1934, when we visited every room in our buildings and made a thorough investigation of needed repairs. We took great pleasure in selecting materials for covering the furniture in the office of the President General, which has been done by Connecticut. The Committee expressed its gratitude to all States who have redecorated and renovated their rooms this year and also to all members who have presented gifts.

Alabama has sent a handsome red leather Registration Book. Connecticut has given the covering for the furniture and will order slip covers. The District of Columbia Room has received a cannon ball from the Battle of Bladensburg, 1814, with holder donated by Mrs. J. Jerome Lightfoot and Mrs. Charles Newhard; hand-wrought nails from Capitol Building when repaired in 1814 from Mrs. Newhard; an American Flag in honor of Mrs. Harry C. Grove, State Regent, given by the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Lee R. Pennington, Chairman; and pedestal with marker by the District of Columbia Room Committee, Miss Helen Stout, Chairman, and Mrs. Goodwin Ellsworth, Vice Chairman; an ivory and pearl memorandum donated by Mrs. Henry Harper; brass candlestick in honor of Mrs. Lillian Roome by Miss Fannie Corson; beautiful needlepoint for the stool made by Mrs. Gaius Brumbaugh, and a bronze medal by Mrs. George Madden Grimes. This was presented to each member of the Pilgrimage to France in 1933 by the French Government. Mrs. Grimes gave hers with a book of pictures of this trip to be placed in the room.

An old print table cover formerly the property of her Revolutionary ancestor in Vermont has been given to Indiana Room by Mrs. Cora Howe Moore of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. Two old books—*The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* of Homer owned by Charles Woodson who died in 1794 have been presented to the Colonial Library through St. Charles Chapter of Missouri in memory of Col. Richard Goodridge Woodson by his daughters.

An old Bible, 1812, is the gift of Mrs. Hattie McConnell to the Iowa Room and a tooled leather

Gift Book with data prepared by Mrs. Bowman, Chairman of the Room, has been placed on the table.

Kentucky has been fortunate in adding two needlepoint covers for the small chairs in their room made by Mrs. Henry Offutt of Louisville and Mrs. Smith of Cincinnati.

The Louisiana Court Yard is now completed. Quaint lamps have been placed on the old lamp posts, trailing vines on the trellis and potted plants have added the final touch to this unique room.

Maine has had the brass fasteners of their French windows burnished. Michigan is completing plans for a formal bedroom.

New Hampshire has added a large case in which to house some of the wonderful small children's belongings being constantly received for the Children's Attic and also radiator covers to conceal these modern necessities, beautiful pewter lamps have been received for the mantel, a fine hooked rug made in 1830 given by Sarah Young in memory of her sisters, a mug from Mrs. Udall and a Child's Dress Book from Mrs. Wendell Burt Folsom.

New Jersey has had its carved wooden desk book repaired. New York has been given an old nail from Rising Sun Tavern visited by Washington, by Miss Byrd Mock.

Ohio has entirely redecorated its room in soft Colonial yellow has built a cupboard of period design to house its collection of State Volumes and had the window brass reburnished. A lovely old table and chair from the antique collection of Mrs. Foraker have been acquired for the room.

Oklahoma has about completed the kitchen and our Committee is diligently searching for a cupboard in which to place some of the gifts being constantly received. Old silver tongs and a spoon owned by her ancestor have been given by Miss Julia Taylor of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and an old dipper made from a cocoanut has been given for this room by Mrs. Ethel Robinson Jewett of Monument Chapter, Minn. Rhode Island has had their music room redecorated, a colonial cupboard built and a cover made to conceal the modern radiator and the brass on the window reburnished.

An interesting old quilt made by Vermont members and presented to the room by a member of Mary Baker Allen Chapter has been hung on the wall for display and will later be placed in the drawer of the secretary for safekeeping.

West Virginia Room has been redecorated, handsome brocade drapes placed at the windows and the quaint chairs and love seat covered with striped satin. New net curtains have also been provided.

Wyoming has given a new state flag to take the place of the worn one in Memorial Continental Hall.

A number of other gifts have been offered and are receiving consideration.

A fine portrait of Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellett Cabell, President presiding, during the first Administration has been hung in the President Gen-

eral's Reception Room in Constitution Hall. The portrait is the generous gift of her daughter, Miss Elvira Cabell. The artist is Paul Trebilcock.

E Pluribus Unum Chapter has presented an Elm Tree in honor of its Organizing Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Johnston.

Since the last Board Meeting, in addition to routine repairs, a cooling system for the drinking fountains in Constitution Hall has been installed.

In Memorial Continental Hall a great improvement has been made in the lower hallway by moving the door of the men's lounge and building a steel vestibule in the women's lounge. The corridor has been painted and entirely furnished as a lounge with modern furniture released from State Rooms when they were refurnished with antiques. The lovely old sofa owned by the National Society has been recovered and the material used was that of some partly faded hangings from one of the rooms. From the fund appropriated by the Board the small hallway between the Oklahoma Kitchen and the North Carolina Dining Room has been built by our own men under direction of Mr. Phillips. The design of the corridor has been carried out.

The events held in our buildings are reported in my annual report to the Congress and the list for the year will be given in the October report and printed in the Magazine.

HATTIE M. BEAVERS,
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General read announcements, invitations, and arrangements made for Congress week.

The Treasurer General, Miss Nettleton, moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of two former members. Seconded by Mrs. Beavers. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the two former members duly reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General, as Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee, reported very definite enthusiasm on the subject of the payment of the debt, and urged the members to keep up their enthusiasm as high as hers, and advised a repetition of the birthday party of last year in order that by March next the \$350,000 now due would be entirely wiped out and thus enable them to know of the lovely program planned when the payment of the debt had been accomplished.

Mrs. Spencer of Nebraska spoke of progress made in connection with procuring appropriations from Congress for publishing the 1800 Census records, and stated that 221 volumes containing 600 pages would soon be ready—that they were working day and night to complete the work.

The Chairman of Investigating Committee, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, reported for that committee that the following names had been presented for

election to the office of Honorary Vice President General, and read the history as known of each: Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins of D. C., Mrs. Charles B. Letton of Nebraska, Mrs. Edmund P. Moody of Delaware, Mrs. Everest G. Sewell of Florida, Mrs. William S. Shaw of Maine, Mrs. W. E. Stanley of Kansas.

The Chair requested that Mrs. Goodhue of Illinois, Mrs. Caswell of Rhode Island, Mrs. Lawrence of Kentucky, and Mrs. Caley of Pennsylvania serve as Tellers.

Mrs. Bryan having received more than the necessary two-thirds vote, the President General declared Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee the duly elected Honorary Vice President General, for confirmation by the Continental Congress. (Applause.)

The following members expressed appreciation for the privilege of serving on the National Board and regret at leaving: Mrs. Steele of Tennessee, Mrs. McFaddin of Texas, Mrs. Herrick of Illinois, Mrs. Crankshaw of Indiana, Miss Johnson of France, Mrs. Rountree of Texas, Mrs. Pouch of New York, Mrs. Gaffney of Georgia, Mrs. Vaught of West Virginia, Mrs. Sanborn of New Hampshire, Mrs. Reymann of West Virginia, Mrs. Rendleman of Arkansas.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Joy, stated that Michigan had changed its by-laws in favor of a three-year term for State Regent; Mrs. Judd advised that Alabama had done so; Mrs. Randall that Colorado had done so.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Reed, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 120.

Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,120; Supplementals, 426; Total, 1,546.

Papers on hand not verified April 15, 1933

Originals	884
Supplementals	2,549

Papers received thru April 14, 1934

Originals	4,257
Supplementals	1,373

Total	9,063
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Papers verified since April 15, 1933

Originals	4,333
Supplementals	1,830

Rejected

Originals	93
Supplementals	164

Papers on hand not verified April 14, 1934

Originals	715
Supplementals	1,923

Total	9,063
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WINIFRED E. REED,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Reed moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the

admission of 120 additional applicants for membership, making a total of 1,120 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Parcels. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 120 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Parcels, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

My supplemental report is as follows:

The State Regent of Kansas requests a Chapter authorized at Wichita.

The State Regent of Tennessee requests the confirmation of Mrs. Octavia Torrey Woffard Copenhaver, as Organizing Regent at Johnson City.

The following Chapters are presented for confirmation: De Anza, Calipatria, California; Gen. Thomas Posey, Mt. Vernon, Indiana; Irvington, Irvington, Indiana; John Witherspoon, Robbinsdale, Minnesota; Rachel Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C.; Belle Passi, Woodburn, Oregon; David Hill, Hillsboro, Oregon; Rogue River, Grants Pass, Oregon; Mound, Moundsville, W. Va.

ELISE H. PARCELLS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Parcels moved *That the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.* Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

Mrs. Parcels stated that there had been admitted nineteen new chapters. (Applause.)

Mrs. Acklen of Tennessee presented for the Library two volumes of the vital statistics of that State, which the President General accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Cora Millward-Armstrong presented facsimile of the accounts of General George Washington in the field during the Revolutionary War; a photostat of the Message to the American People by Mr. George Morris, the Treasurer of the Revolutionary War; and photographs of the Continental Congresses for many years past; which were accepted with thanks.

Mrs. O'Byrne of Indiana, presented to the Museum the Real Daughter's Spoon given by the National Society to her grandmother, and given her in 1907 by her grandmother, which the President General accepted with appreciative thanks.

The Treasurer General, Miss Nettleton, stated that since last report the National Society had lost by death 384 members and resigned 458.

Mrs. Bailey of Missouri asked that a rising vote of appreciation and regret they were leaving be given the outgoing members of the Board. Carried by a rising vote.

Mrs. Steele of Tennessee expressed for her state the deep appreciation of the entire state for the honor conferred upon Mrs. Bryan by her election to the office of Honorary Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Joy, read a letter received from Mrs. Joseph A. Branson enclosing a resolution passed by the Wisconsin Conference asking reconsideration of the withdrawal of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution from the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Mrs. Stevens of Maine moved *There is a slogan "As goes Maine, so goes the Nation." That this National Board assembled follow the lead of Maine and reaffirm its faith in our President General and Resolution No. 12 adopted by the 42d Congress.* Unanimously second and carried by a rising vote.

The President General stated that as the Pages now practicing in Constitution Hall had been waiting for some time to receive her message she would ask that Mrs. Herrick take the Chair, thanking the members for their courteous attention and effective service.

The Vice President General of Illinois, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, was called to the Chair.

Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin of South Carolina read a report on Tamassee; followed by a report on the Kate Duncan Smith School by Mrs. Zebulon Judd of Alabama.

Mrs. Judd moved *that a message of love be sent Mrs. Kate Duncan Smith.* Unanimously seconded and carried.

Mrs. Goodhue of Illinois reminded the members that the Century of Progress Fair would be continued this year; adding that the Illinois Daughters had been presented the replica of Mount Vernon, which would be used as the D. A. R. headquarters, Illinois Daughters furnishing five hostesses each day, 750 for the season, and urged the members to come to Chicago, being assured of a warm welcome.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Beavers, stated that the Illinois Daughters had presented to the National Society in honor of Mrs. Peffers, ex-State Regent, a complete set of State flags used by the Daughters during the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago, when the Board met in that city in June last.

Mrs. Branson of Wisconsin stated that Wisconsin planned to celebrate its 300th anniversary this year and invited the members to come to her state; Mrs. McDonald of Michigan stated that Michigan planned to celebrate the 300th anniversary at Mackinac Island of the landing of Jean Nicolet, during July 1-8, July 6th being D. A. R. Day, and extended an invitation to the members to attend.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of April 14, 1934, which were approved. Adjournment was taken at 4:40 P. M.

HELEN N. JOY,
Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1934-1935

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. WALTER LAWRENCE TOBEY, 401 North C Street, Hamilton, Ohio

(Term of office expires 1936)

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638 E. Capitol St., Washington D. C. (Nebr.).

MRS. VICTOR LISLE WARREN,
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MRS. JOHN W. KIRKPATRICK,
516 W. Pine St., Eldorado, Kansas.

Chaplain General

MRS. RAYMOND G. KIMBELL, 1017 Grove St., Evanston, Ill.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. HENRY BOURNE JOY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. FRANK HOWLAND PARCELLS,
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Treasurer General

MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. EMMET H. WILSON, 2220 Edgemont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Librarian General

MRS. FRANK MADISON DICK,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MISS MYRA HAZARD,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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MRS. EUGENE A. RICHEY,
1720 16th Ave., So., Birmingham.

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Anchorage.
MRS. W. H. RAGER,
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MRS. ROBERT KEMP MINSON,
1034 So. Mill Ave., Tempe.
MRS. CHESTER S. McMARTIN,
1820 Palmscroft Drive, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS

MRS. R. N. GARRETT,
Eight Oaks, El Dorado.
MRS. HOMER FERGUS SLOAN,
Willbeth Plantation, Marked Tree.

CALIFORNIA

MRS. ELMER H. WHITTAKER,
124 E. Arrellaga St., Santa Barbara.
MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG,
32 Bellevue Ave., Piedmont.

COLORADO

MRS. EMILY M. RANDALL,
307 No. Ninth St., Rocky Ford.
MRS. CLYDE A. BARTELS,
R.R. No. 2, Fort Collins.

CONNECTICUT

MISS EMELINE AMELIA STREET,
259 Canner St., New Haven.
MRS. FREDERICK PALMER LATIMER,
65 Wardwell Road, West Hartford.

DELAWARE

MRS. WALTER MORRIS,
5 South State St., Dover.
MRS. JONATHAN R. WILLIS,
105 No. State St., Dover.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MRS. GEORGE MADDEN GRIMES,
1954 Columbia Road, Washington.
MRS. JEAN J. LABAT,
1632 Riggs Place, Washington.

FLORIDA

MRS. MILO MURDOCK EBERT,
337 Sessoms Ave., Lake Wales.
MRS. GUY VOORHEES WILLIAMS,
520 N. W. 12th Ave., Miami.

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MRS. JOHN W. DANIEL,
24 E. 31st St., Savannah.
MRS. WM. EDMUND MANN,
58 S. Thornton Ave., Dalton.

HAWAII

MRS. JAMES LOUIS ROBERTSON,
2436 Burbank Road, Honolulu.
MRS. BYRON ELDRED NOBLE,
2152 Atherton Road, Honolulu.

IDAHO

MRS. THOMAS DAVID FARRER,
1402 Cleveland Blvd., Caldwell.
MRS. F. B. LANEY,
805 Kenneth Ave., Moscow.

ILLINOIS

MRS. JULIAN G. GOODHUE,
2714 Thayer St., Evanston.
MRS. JOHN G. POWELL,
P. O. Box 642, Carmi.

INDIANA

MISS BONNIE FARWELL,
1007 S. Center St., Terre Haute.
MRS. WILBUR CLARK JOHNSON,
1739 N. Penna. St., Indianapolis.

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MRS. CLYDE E. BRENTON,
Commodore Hotel, Des Moines.
MRS. SETH THOMAS,
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222 St. Dunstons Road, Homeland, Baltimore.

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MRS. ARTHUR H. JAMES,
779 Broadway, South Boston.

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MRS. WM. CARL GEAGLEY,
1115 S. Genesee Drive, Lansing.

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MRS. CARL THAYER,
3136 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis.
MRS. CHARLES E. LEARNED, JR.,
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MISSISSIPPI

MRS. ALEXANDER LEE BONDURANT,
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MISSOURI

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917 E. 47th St., Kansas City.
MRS. CLYDE HENDERSON PORTER,
324 E. Arrow St., Marshall.

MONTANA

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816 N. Broadway, Billings.
MRS. J. FRED WOODSIDE,
435 S. Rife St., Dillon.

NEBRASKA

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602 W. 27th St., Kearney.
MRS. FRANK BAKER,
4833 Farnam St., Omaha.

NEVADA

MRS. GEORGE G. DeVORE,
437 S. Center St., Reno.
MRS. ELMER M. BOYNE,
624 Nixon Ave., Reno.

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MRS. ARTHUR F. WHEAT,
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MRS. CARL S. HOSKINS,
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MRS. WM. JOHN WARD,
58 Bellevue Ave., Summit.
MISS MABEL CLAY,
Ocean Court Apt., Ocean City.

NEW MEXICO

MRS. WM. GUY DONLEY,
Carlsbad.
MRS. ABRAHAM G. SHORTLE,
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504 Fourth Ave., So., Jamestown.
MRS. A. M. POWELL,
807 Kelly Ave., Devils Lake.

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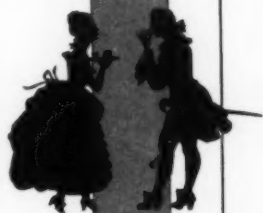
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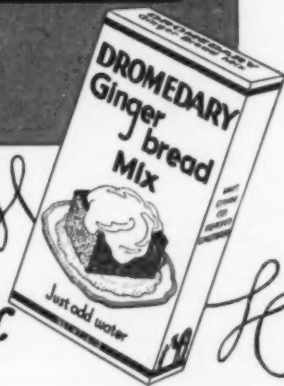
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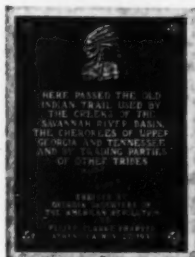
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